

JPRS 79264

21 October 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2507

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21 October 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2507

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FRANCE SAID TO BE BECOMING VERY ACTIVE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133 Aug, Sep 81 pp 19-20

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "France Again Very Active in Central Africa"]

[Text] Three months after Francois Mitterrand's victory, it is in Central Africa that one can best observe presently the multiple facets of France's new Africa policy, for it is there--leaving Western Sahara aside--that the former metropolitan power, now ruled by the left, is confronted with the most diverse situations and the most urgent problems.

Cameroon, which is presently the francophone African country experiencing the strongest economic expansion, and whose regime continues to enjoy a remarkable and highly valued stability, was honored by being the first country on the dark continent to receive the new French minister of cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot. Already, on the night of 4-5 July, France had proved without hesitation that it remained faithful to its commitments by taking out of its own stocks, in accordance with the defense agreements in force between Paris and Yaounde, the additional munitions necessary for the African country to deal with the clear Nigerian threat then posed on its western borders. This, however, will not prevent Mr Cot from paying an official visit to Lagos, too, this month.

No "Leftist Barracuda"

It was this same concern to reassure, and a fortiori to communicate the fact--to all those who nurse secret hopes, in light of the present government's unsparing condemnation of the previous majority's interventionism in sub-Saharan Africa--that there will be no "leftist Barracudas," which also led the new French president to move fairly quickly to receive President Bongo of Gabon at the Elysee, even though he was the object of personal attacks within the ranks of the PS [Socialist Party], as soon as it was clear that such attacks, which scarcely take French interests into account, were in some degree excessive.

Such a basic attitude can nevertheless accommodate many modalities and many nuances. And it is in this context that one must place the decision to hold the next Franco-African summit in Paris, rather than Kinshasa, as was decided last year, even though at the same time high French diplomatic officials gave Zaire to understand that France would nevertheless scrupulously continue to carry through on all the cooperation accords concluded previously with that country,



including those in the military domain (in particular it is French experts who provide the continuing training of the Zairian paratroop commandos, the regime's elite force).

#### Central African Republic: To the Rescue?

In the Central African Republic [CAR], by contrast, it must be conceded that for the time being the nuances are poorly disguising a rather serious embarrassment. Here again, there is no question either of "pulling out," or, on the other hand, of putting someone in power, whoever he may be, by force, even though it may be that the former majority's legacy in Central Africa is the most difficult of all for the new majority to inherit. Nevertheless, as between a weak president with weak control over the situation, who nevertheless was properly elected, whatever his opponents may say, and a murky opposition which, with the exception of Abel Goumba, consists mainly of former collaborators of Bokassa, while David Dacko was at least for part of the time a victim of the deposed emperor, whom would one choose, given a choice? A waiting game is going on at present. Cooperation with Dacko continues; but it is dispensed quite carefully: more than ever before, financial assistance is provided sparingly; technical advisers are being withdrawn from several positions of high responsibility which they have held for 2 years, particularly in the financial area; very strict orders have been given to the 1,400 soldiers from metropolitan France maintained in Bangui and especially in Bouar, that in order to avoid an explosion that might have unpredictable consequences, they are to stay totally out of the domestic political life of the country. And, with that as a start, there is still hope that Dacko can be brought to gather around him again some individuals who are at least potentially more credible and who might take his place later on. But it is clear that such a balanced position may well not be easy to maintain for a very long time. So, on the pretext of not getting involved, will the Central African army be allowed one day to resolve the problem in its own way?

#### Chad: Strengthen the GUNT

In Chad, by contrast, a period of uncertainty at last seems to be coming to an end. After having at one time considered not agreeing to return to Ndjamea until the Libyan army departs, the new decision-makers involved in France's Africa policy have wisely decided that this would lead to an impasse, whereas on the contrary, a gradual return of the former metropolitan power, by strengthening the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], even to the point of supplying replacement parts, will allow the proper time for Goukouni, one might reasonably hope, to call himself for the departure of his burdensome ally of convenience, and thus to drive Col Qadhdhafi into a corner.

It was in this context that an initial exploratory mission was sent to Ndjamea toward the end of July, headed by Ambassador Campredon, which followed the decision the previous month to cut off--this time totally and permanently--the admittedly scant assistance it had continued to provide, secretly to Hissein Habre, via Sudan, and openly to Col Kamougue and his southerners, through the CAR. Little by little, France is thus moving toward reactivating (they had never actually been broken off officially) its diplomatic relations and civilian cooperation with Chad. As for an eventual resumption of its military technical assistance

to the Chadian central government, whether directly, through the New Integrated Army--presently being created--or indirectly, by supporting the deployment of the famous inter-African force called for by the Lome accords, it is not completely out of the question, even if opinion in Paris still remains divided.

Finally, and this is not the least interesting fact, the first 3 months of the Mitterrand administration were marked, as might have been predicted, by the beginnings of a major rapprochement in relations between the Congo--which is also socialist and is presently booming thanks to oil--and its former metropolitan power, after nearly 20 years of various misunderstandings. President Denis Sassou Nguesso's official visit to Paris put the seal on this reconciliation, which showed also that, contrary to the mistaken fears of supporters of the former majority, French influence in sub-Saharan Africa has entered a new phase of growth.

9516

CSO: 4719/432



MINISTERS CONSULT WITH WORLD BANK HEAD

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

WASHINGTON, October 2 - African ministers Thursday began what is likely to be a lengthy process of consultations with the new World Bank president, Tom Clausen, on a report proposing a "new deal" for Black Africa on the basis of a "re-ordering of post-independence priorities".

The hefty document, released as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the bank was drawing toward its end here today, sheds crude light on the shortcomings of sub-Saharan African countries' development effort.

It offers the outline of a strategy to tackle the causes of the economic crisis facing the continent, which comprises 21 of the world's 31 least developed nations.

A doubling in real terms of official aid to the region, from 4,900 million dollars last year to 9,100 million in 1990, will be indispensable to help get the needed domestic reforms and adjustments under way, it says.

Drawn up by World Bank staff on the request of the African countries themselves, the document, specked with statistics, places the emphasis on three key points :

Candid appraisal

1) African countries have followed trade and exchange rate policies that have "overprotected" their nascent industry, "held back agriculture, and absorbed much administrative capacity".

2) They must seek increased efficiency in the public sector through planning and management of resources, and

3) They must reconsider price, tax and exchange rate policies which, according to the report, have discouraged domestic food production.

The frank and open language of the report, distributed to the governments concerned only a few weeks ago, initially irked some of the African delegations here.

But reliable sources said Mr. Clausen made it clear to the African caucus here, chaired by Senegal's Finance Minister Ousmane Seck, that the report was not meant to be "critical" but a "candid" appraisal of where the region stands and how its 39 countries could be shunted onto a better course.

The African ministers, who also met IMF managing director Jacques de Larosi re for discussions that reportedly centred on IMF conditions for lending were said to have accepted Mr. Clausen's assurances.

The sources said they set up a "contact group" to keep in touch with the World Bank between now and next May, when the IMF Bank Development Committee will consider the report at its scheduled session in Helsinki, Finland.

World Bank sources said Mr. Clausen intended to continue his "dialogue" with the Africans during a planned tour of several East African countries next month. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/109

ENGINEERING PROFESSOR PROMOTES IRON, STEEL INDUSTRIES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis: "Africa Must Have Its Own Iron and Steel Industries"]

[Text]

**THERE is undoubtedly a direct relationship between steel production and industrial development through three main linkages.**

First, historically the strongest industrialised nations are those with the largest steel industries.

Second, the "take-off" stage of economic development is characterised by an increased in per capita steel production. It has been shown that as per capita national income rises to about \$700 (at fixed 1963 prices) the rate of steel consumption per national income also increases markedly.

Third, basic indicators of economic progress in a nation (such as industrial production and gross domestic product) are known functions of per capita steel consumption.

Currently, raw steel production in sub-Sahara Africa represents only about 0.1 percent of the world's total. This has led to a dependence by these countries on the developed world for a material that is crucial to the production of capital equipment and consumer goods. This dependence is not only undesirable but also expensive (for example, Cameroon's iron and steel imports in 1979 cost some \$57 million).

National iron and steel industries in developing countries are a vital first step towards breaking this dependence and progressing towards full industrialisation and economic development.

For example, a good proportion of Africa's main capital and consumer goods imports could have been manufactured in these countries if such industries existed. If these industries are not set up soon and present levels of steel consumption are maintained, a significant proportion of Africa's mineral wealth would be lost through exports.

This is obviously an unacceptable situation as it would lead to depletion of the continent's mineral resources without any attendant improvement of living standards.

There is therefore an urgent need for consideration to be given to the establishment of an iron and steel industry in those African countries where it is most viable. What are pre-requisites for such viability?

First, there are the mineral resource supply requirements. These are made up of basic raw materials (iron ore, coke, limestone or dolomite), processing materials (steel scrap, ferro-silicon, ferro-aluminium, ferromanganese), refractories (limestone, silica, etc.),

flux (fluorite or limestone), ferro-alloy materials (nickel, chromium, etc.), plating or coating additives (tin, zinc, etc.) and other additives (lead, sulphur, etc.).

Second, there are power requirements (which are enormous; 13 kWh per kg of steel produced).

As no one country in Africa possesses all of this array of resource needs, there is a case for a co-operative approach.

For example, in the sub-Sahara zone such an approach could involve the supply of iron ore from Sierra Leone or Liberia, chromium from Zimbabwe or the Malagasy Republic, manganese from Botswana or Upper Volta, cobalt from Zambia or Zaïre, tin from Burundi or Mozambique, limestone from Malawi or Ethiopia, zinc from the Congo or Kenya and natural gas from Nigeria or Gabon.

One point to note here is that for economic exploitation sufficient quantities of the mineral resources ought to be present in the form of low-cost high-grade ore deposits. Now is the time to plan for this integrated iron and steel industry before all or most of these deposits are exhausted (considering the high rate of exploitation by foreign interests).

Otherwise the costs of using deposits of marginal value (when the high-

grade ores have been depleted) become prohibitive. And because steel consumption in Africa is low (only 0.3 percent of the world's total) there would be no reservoir of recyclable materials to draw upon.

The current situation as regards iron and steel production in Africa is as follows. Small-scale integrated plants exist in some places (Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia) whereas small electric furnaces are used in other countries to recycle domestically consumed foreign-produced scrap.

There are also a number of small steel rolling mills (in Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, etc.) which are used for the conversion of imported ingots to galvanised corrugated sheets and other semi-manufactured steel products.

Finally, there are many plans afoot to expand existing steel production capacities (as in the Helwan and Highveld steelworks in Egypt and South Africa, respectively) or install new plants (as in Warri and Ajaokuta in Nigeria and Misurata in Libya).

One common feature of steel production in sub-Saharan Africa is that production levels are too low to benefit from economies of scale (the production capacity of the ZISCO plant at Redcliff is only 410 000 tonnes). In this regard the proposed sub-regional integrated steel complex must have a capacity of at least 6 million tonnes a year.

An iron and steel industry is very capital-intensive (a plant to produce six million tonnes a year would cost about \$5 billion) but the manufacturing industries that utilise the products can be labour-intensive, thus creating employment opportunities.

African nations ought to embark upon this project after consideration has been given to such questions as collective ownership by participating countries based on capital input, location of the plant, products type to be related to current and future needs of the participating countries and no equity participation by outside interests.

With these and other considerations in mind, Nigeria seems best placed for the location of this plant. It has vast reserves of energy (oil, natural gas, coal, etc.), enormous investable surplus capital (its trade surplus in 1979 was about \$6.5 billion), the largest domestic market in the sub-Saharan Africa and it is centrally located with respect to population concentrations in the sub-region (transport costs of raw materials from the other countries to the plant would thus be low).

Because Japan produces the best quality steel at the lowest possible cost, Japanese technology in this field ought to be acquired for the plant, as has been done in other areas.

For example, in 1971 a Brazilian company entered into a contract with Nippon Steel to provide the necessary engineering services in the construction of parts of a steel plant (no direct equity participation by the Japanese was involved).

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### SOCIALIST INTER-AFRICA IS EVALUATED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] In February this year a meeting took place at which representatives of governments and political parties from Senegal, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Somalia, Gambia, Ghana, Jibouti and Mauritius decided to establish the Socialist Inter-African Organization as an umbrella for African 'Democratic Socialists.'

It is widely known that Leopold Senghor former President of Senegal and Bourgiba would want to see the S.I.A. as an African branch of Socialist International. Mr Senghor is a Vice-President of the latter organization.

It is important that Africans take more than a passing interest in the Tunis meeting and its implication in both global and African contexts.

In the first place, the organization claims to represent governments and parties of the tradition of "democratic socialism" but uses Senghor's yardstick which excludes countries and peoples led by parties formed in the crucible of struggles for democracy and socialism such as Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique to mention a few.

It is clear that the S.I.A. criteria for democracy and socialism are based on a very narrow, rigid and unrealistic definition which may have very little to do with the reality of contemporary Africa.

#### Congress

It is interesting to note that even though the "Constitutive Congress" adopted a motion declaring an "unwavering support for the African peoples and National Liberation Movement fighting to eradicate the last pockets of apartheid and colonialism...in Namibia and South Africa..." the vanguard liberation movements in Southern Africa such as SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC (South Africa) were not invited.

Also absent from the TUNIS gathering were the Frontline States whose contribution to the liberation struggle cannot be overemphasized. In the ranks of the front-line states are countries like Tanzania and Zambia whose leaders have supported socialism and humanism for decades.

Generally, in terms of attendance, the TUNIS congress rather demonstrated an apathetic response to the idea of the Socialist Inter-Africa.



Of the 15 political parties attending the meeting only 10 elected to join the organization; and in fact one of the main organizers--the Socialist Alliance of People's Forces from Morocco--refused to join the organization at the last stages of the congress.

There are many valid reasons for the lack of enthusiasm for the S.I.A. Perhaps the most important one is the close politico-military dependence of the majority of the members on the Western capitalist countries especially the U.S.A. and France.

#### Charter

In the charter of the S.I.A. the members agreed to "consider Nonalignment as a common strategy for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism...and for the development of international cooperation and the setting up of a fair and durable peace among the peoples and the nations."

Nonetheless, Morocco, Senegal, Jibouti and Somalia have French and American military bases on their territories, and right after the congress the Sudanese government declared its readiness to give permission to the U.S. to build a military base on its territory.

The leaders of the Indian Ocean Island of Mauritius at the time of the congress fully agreed with the British annexation of the Island of Diego Garcia where the U.S.A. has the biggest military base in the Indian Ocean.

Is it any wonder therefore that a majority of African States, including those that sympathize with the Socialist International or have relationships with some of its European socialist parties did not want to be associated with the S.I.A.?

Indeed the still-birth of the S.I.A. received only scant notice in the English-speaking press and the Francophone press was largely critical of the S.I.A. magazines like JEUENE AFRIQUE, called the S.I.A. an instrument of neo-colonialism... and an "international of charlatans" some newspapers noted that the member-parties of the S.I.A. had little in common with democracy and less with Socialism!

Another factor that detracts from the acceptability of the S.I.A. is the personality of its leader, the former President of Senegal L. Sedar Senghor.

It is well known that Senghor has always felt destined to lead Pan-African Movement. This ambition has led him to propound one untenable theory after another.

At one time he attempted to unite Africans on the basis of his "Negritude" theory and when that failed to catch on he switched gears to "African Socialism" in the sixties. Now it is "democratic socialism" which he told the Tunis meeting was the African interpretation of Marx and Engels.

#### Question

A pertinent question to ask ourselves at this juncture is what is the probable motive behind the formation of the S.I.A. at this moment. The answer lies partly in the speech given by Senghor in Tunis and partly in the current realignment of forces globally.

The balance of forces in Africa has shifted in favour of progressive forces. The imperialist forces watch in almost helpless dismay the on going struggle for self-determination and genuine economic independence; neo-colonialism has been totally exposed and discredited.

However, new forms of exploitation continue to be explored. Since the glorious early days of the African Independence Movement, many governments have been forced to adopt the rhetoric of socialism as a smokescreen behind which to hide their anti-people activities.

The struggle for genuine socialism served to expose such phonies but in their desperation, they are regrouping under a new slogan to perpetuate the old status quo. Old wines in new wine skins!

#### Attempt

Perhaps the most telling point of all is Mr Senghor's latest attempt to deny the validity of the class struggle in individual countries of the third world, favouring instead the "north-south polarity as the principal contradiction of our time.

No doubt there is an urgent necessity to establish a New International Economic Order in the world. Indeed the struggle for that new order is a legitimate struggle of the people.

But the old economic order resulting from colonial and neo-colonial exploitation has created forms of class domination in Africa as elsewhere in the third world.

No less than the struggle for the New International Economic Order is the importance of the struggle for social and economic progress and justice in every country. Mr Senghor's denial of this obvious truth is the clue to the motive force behind the establishment of the SIA.

The SIA is an attempt to freeze the development of the African revolution at the neo-colonial phase and make this continent a stooge of the capitalist powers. Thus it is right and proper that this organization be exposed for what it truly is: "the international of charlatans."

CSO: 4700/108



FRONTLINE STATES URGED TO FORM TASK FORCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

THE Frontline States have been urged to consider the formation of a military task force to be deployed to contain invasions from racist South Africa.

This was suggested yesterday at the on-going consultative meeting of Eastern, Central and Southern African Students Organisations at the University of Dar es Salaam's main campus.

A paper presented by the Tanzania National Union of Students (MUWATA) also urged the Frontline States to strengthen their military capabilities in the light of the grave situation obtaining in Southern Africa.

"An African joint force has proved difficult to master. We strongly believe the defence of the Frontline States can only be assured by the creation of its own task force", the paper said.

MUWATA commended the efforts already made by the Frontline States in soliciting world opinion to condemn the racist South Africa and western imperialist manoeuvres in this part of Africa.

It called for further support for the liberation movements and isolation of the racist regime.

Papers from seven delegations at the meeting underscored the need for the

student youth to be in the forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The papers were from Zambia, Botswana, Mauritius, Uganda, Iraq, the International Union of Students (IUS), Asta Bremen — a progressive youth organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany — and MUWATA.

An IUS paper, presented by Ndugu John Kwadjo, called on African students organisations to establish a solidarity with other progressive youth organisations in Asia, Latin America and capitalist Europe as well.

He said the youths were an important aspect in the struggle against imperialism, for they served as instigators of popular class struggles.

The Asta Bremen representative, Ndugu A. Armogot, explained the role played by western capitalist nations in propping up the racist South African regime.

In 1978 for example, he said, West German ranked third among investors in South Africa after Britain and the United States. A total of 204 German companies invested a total of 2,600million/- in South Africa.

ILO COURSE ASSISTS IN SOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The government has been urged to form a contractors support agency to enable local firms acquire the capacity to handle major projects now given to foreign companies.

The Mwananchi Engineering and Construction Company (MECCO) General Manager, Ndugu N. Lemunge, told reporters in Dar es Salaam yesterday, that lack of capital and skilled consultants and engineers were the basic constraints facing local construction firms.

He also cited "rigid and out-dated" contract specifications and conditions applied in the construction industry as being unfavourable to local firms, adding that they should be reviewed to become more relevant.

Briefing the press at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on arrival from Gaborone, Botswana, where he conducted an eleven-day course on "the construction industry and rural development," Ndugu Lemunge said unless such hitches were removed, foreign firms would continue to dominate the construction industry in the country.

The General Manager, who is also an International Labour Organisation (ILO) construction management consultant, hailed the formation of the National Construction Council but emphasised that it should be supplemented by a contractors support agency.

"The formation of the council is the first step. There must be a supplementary agency to assist local contractors in processing financial loans and overdrafts from financial institutions," he said.

He explained that such applications were not easily accepted from individual companies because construction was regarded as high risk business by financial institutions.

"The alternative would be for the government to inject money into these institutions through the back door which would be drawn by local contractors through the front door," he suggested.

Ndugu Lemunge, who is also an author of an ILO report on local construction firms in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi which he studied last year, said the contractors needed training in construction management to improve their performance.

"In Tanzania, this could be provided by MECCO or any other established construction institution," he said.

He meanwhile explained that construction firms in the country were preparing a constitution for a national contractors association, adding that he hoped the new body would be registered before the end of the year.

The Gaborone seminar held at the Botswana Institute of Development Management (IDM) was attended by 21 senior government officials from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The first similar course designed by the ILO to assist East and Southern African governments in solving construction problems was held at the East and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha last year.

Ndugu Lemunge hinted that the ILO had plans to institutionalise the courses and base them in one African country.

CSO: 4700/108

YOUTH URGED TO SPEARHEAD LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text] The youth from free African countries have been urged to spearhead the liberation struggle by working closely with the liberation movements.

The Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Colonel Hashim Mbita, said this yesterday when opening a five-day consultative meeting of the Eastern, Central and Southern African Students Organisations at the University Hill in Dar es Salaam.

Colonel Mbita further urged the youth to popularise the struggle in their respective countries and elsewhere in the world.

He said that the youth from free Africa should be the inexhaustible reservoir of encouragement to national liberation movements, source of material supply, mass mobilizers, public educators and torch bearers of the struggle for African freedom, independence and dignity.

At the moment, Colonel Mbita said, the Namibian question is on top of — the international political agenda. "Since January in Geneva, when the South African

regime refused to cooperate with international communities to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, the OAU has taken a number of decisions to intensify the struggle".

He said one of those decisions was the adoption of the Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia. In this plan, the youth are called upon to play a specific role.

"You may therefore wish to abreast your attention to this document", he told the attentive audience.

Colonel Mbita expressed concern over the failure of the African youth to express serious concern over the recent racist South African rugby tour of New Zealand and now in the United States.

"It was very heartening to see how anti-apartheid movements in New Zealand and elsewhere in the world reacted against the tour.

"But it was unfortunately lamentable that in Africa the reaction was not that vocal", he said adding that one wondered where the youth vigilance and militancy of the

60s and early 70s had vanished to.

However, he lauded the role played by the youth in the Southern African liberation struggle — the role they played in Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe and the one they are playing in the continuing liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

He was appreciative of the idea of convening the meeting for no other purpose than to mobilise the youth towards increased support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

About 40 delegates have already arrived for the seminar. They are from Botswana, Zambia, Mauritius, Kenya, Angola and Uganda. Representatives of liberation movements of PAC and ANC, the International Union of Students from Ghana, Senegal and Vietnam are also in attendance.

Delegates from Burundi, Iraq, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the General Union of Palestinian Students are expected to arrive any time.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

OAU MEDICAL SLAM--Addis Ababa, 1 Oct--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Wednesday vehemently condemned the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa (MASA) to the World Medical Association (WMA). "Diabolical schemes by certain countries" were responsible for the constitutional amendment that made MASA's re-entry possible, the OAU said in a press statement. MASA was readmitted at a WMA conference now in progress in Lisbon, Portugal. The move was "a travesty of the most elementary ethics of the medical profession which the World Medical Association seeks to promote," the OAU said, adding that the decision had been taken in spite of "overwhelming evidence of collusion" between MASA and Pretoria. The statement alleged that: "The callous treatment meted out to Steve Biko by doctors Ivor Lang, Benjamin Tucker, Colin Hersche and others in Pretoria hospital would make any decent and principles medical officer bow his head in utter shame." It was referring to the death of black activist Steve Biko of injuries received while in custody in September 1977. The Panafrican body called on members of the WMA to re-examine their continued membership in the association in light of its involvement with apartheid. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 20]

TARIFF RISE NOTICE--Dar-es-Salaam, 28 Sep--East African Conference Lines (EACL) is reportedly expected to come under strong pressure this week to give shippers in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia an extra month's notice of its plans to raise tariffs. The tariff rise, according to reliable reports here today, is being discussed by the board of the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS) which will meet EACL in Mombasa, Kenya, later this week. ISCOS, bringing together the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, was formed 14 years ago to coordinate shipping policies and negotiate issues pertaining to shipping on behalf of the four member-governments. The organisation's secretariat, headed by a Zambian, is based in Mombasa. The new strategy by ISCOS is designed to give shippers in the four African countries five months from the time EACL proposes new rates to the date they become operative. Under existing agreements EACL is required to give ISCOS three months' notice of a tariff rise and local shippers one extra month. The ISCOS proposal would make this two months. Local shipping experts predicted strong resistance from EACL in view of unpredictable operating cost rises in the shipping industry, but a Tanzanian ISCOS official was quoted in the government DAILY NEWS as say that the move was well within the United Nations code on shipping tariffs. [AFP] [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/109

DOS SANTOS VISIT TO IMPROVE TIES WITH FRANCE

AB111149 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (AFP)--The visit to France next week of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola--the first ever paid by any Angolan head of state since the country's independence in 1975--will help solidify the rapprochement between the two countries following the coming to power of President Mitterrand, observers believe.

During his official working visit on 14 and 15 October, President dos Santos will hold discussions with Mr Mitterrand to be followed by a luncheon. He will also be the 15th African head of state to be received at the Elysee since 21 May.

During the previous 7-year period, French-Angolan relations did not reach the level expected, as the former Portuguese colony often accused France of tolerating on its soil movements hostile to the Luanda government, such as UNITA, the Angolan National Liberation Front and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. However, relations improved gradually, and embassies were opened in Paris and Luanda.

President dos Santos' visit is not the first contact of the Angolan authorities with the new French Government. Last August, Guy Penne and Regis Debray, who are respectively adviser and roving ambassador at the French presidency, went to Luanda and in September, Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge held talks in Paris with Claude Cheysson.

In February 1981, 1 month after the visit to Luanda of Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, the Angolan ambassador in Paris, Luis de Almeida, stated that France could and should play an important role in Southern Africa, and particularly within the contact group countries on Namibia.

In the economic field, trade has grown considerably during the past few years and reached about Fr400 million in 1980--a figure three times higher than that of 1978. On the other hand, in 1981, contracts worth about Fr1 billion were signed between Angola and some French companies.

Technical cooperation has also developed with a variety of projects, particularly in the oil, mechanical, coffee production and fishing fields.

CSO: 4719/91



## ANGOLA

### DOS SANTOS SPEECH IN SOFIA REPORTED

AB061636 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the party and of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who has been on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria since 2 October, is expected to leave that friendly country today for Hungary on the third leg of a tour which will take him to several socialist countries.

Yesterday in Sofia, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, speaking before a workers' rally, appealed to all progressive forces of the world to come to Angola's aid in order to enable it cope with the difficulties facing the Angolan people, and to give an internationalist support to the Namibian people's struggle. The head of state specified that apart from diplomatic support, Angola needs concrete aid like medical and food supplies, means of transport, clothes, tents, etc. To meet the immediate needs of victims of the bombings and acts of genocide committed by South African troops, Angola particularly needs effective military aid to forcibly expell the enemy invader and to reestablish the territorial integrity of the country, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed.

The state of war imposed on us by imperialism through South Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, has had a serious and adverse effect on our economic and social development, stressing that hospitals, bridges, means of transport and schools are the favorite targets of the enemy during these constant aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola. The recent large-scale invasion was preceded by a series of aggressions, violations of air space and constant bombings, the Angolan head of state indicated, adding that thousands of persons were forced to abandon their (?work places) and their homes to take refuge on the outskirts of cities. This increased the problems of food, sanitation and accommodation. The amount of money needed to come to the people's aid is about \$5 billion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos specified. After stressing that these acts of aggression by the Pretoria regime are part of a global imperialist strategy in Africa, the Angolan head of state specified that racist South Africa wants to establish a buffer zone south of Angola in order to install a puppet government of counterrevolutionaries. That government's objective is to sow terror among the people and to prevent the liberation struggle led by SWAPO and the application of UN Resolution 435 which established the plan for the independence of Namibia.



President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced the United States' open complicity with the Pretoria regime which is becoming more and more arrogant toward UN resolutions. The complete and genuine independence of Namibia does not correspond to the interests of the United States which wishes to transform Africa into their zone of influence, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos affirmed, adding that the United States wants to regain lost influence in Africa, Asia and Latin America by destabilizing progressive and revolutionary forces and countries. Thus, to achieve their destabilization aims the United States resorts to everything--force, manipulation of prices of raw materials and interest rates and fomenting subversion in progressive countries.

The advent of the Reagan Administration to power in the United States marked the beginning of this belligerent policy which is precipitating the rebirth of cold war, President Eduardo dos Santos declared. The struggle which the Angolan people are waging against South Africa is an integral part of a more general struggle of all peace-loving people seeking social progress, stressed the Angolan head of state.

The Angolan and Bulgarian delegations took stock of the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields and found future perspectives very satisfactory. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos remarked that Angola, an African country which has opted for the socialist path, considers the establishment of preferential relations with countries of the socialist community as one of the basic conditions for the building of socialism in Angola. It is within this framework that the multifaceted cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Bulgaria should be placed, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated.

CSO: 4719/91

BLACK MARKETS ABROAD SHOULD BE TRACED, DESTROYED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Telmo Augusto: "Export of Black Markets"]

[Text] "It is well known, at least here in Luanda, that certain products that are in great demand and difficult to find on our market, such as tobacco, domestic whisky, cutlasses, etc, are sometimes found on black markets outside our country."

These were the words of Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Central Committee secretary for production during the closing session of the fourth enlarged consultative council of the Ministry of Industry on 11 September. They zeroed in on a problem that should merit more attention from the competent structures, even if it is not possible to solve it right away. Beyond fomenting and supplying the country's black market, speculators and black marketeers are now crossing borders into neighboring countries, exporting black markets together with our products.

They are exporting the black market, that is, they are illegally shipping our domestic products out of our country, organizing their sale abroad.

This is what is happening and what the people traveling to neighboring countries can openly observe.

Who is organizing this traffic? How is it taking place?

Would it be too risky to refer to the existence of a network of traffickers, or of many networks involved in this business?

The fact is that many articles either produced locally or imported are sold abroad.

There is, in effect, a traffic involving domestic products which supply other black markets, where transactions can take place more easily and with fewer formalities, resulting in higher profits.

These goods surely must, somehow, be transported. We do not believe they are invisible. They transit our borders, by land or by air.

A more careful visit to black markets abroad, where one can find products such as our tobacco, whisky, cutlasses, etc, could provide a better view of this hemorrhage which feeds parasitic elements and reduces our possibility for fair distribution.

On the other hand, we believe that there is a close relationship between this traffic and the uncontrolled proliferation of little shops and boutiques that can be noted all over Luanda today.

Traffickers must surely possess a base from which to obtain the products that are then smuggled abroad. Moreover, in order to follow the smugglers' route from one end to the other, there are a lot of middlemen to trace as well, in order to complete the picture. Our goal is to sound the alarm in relation to a situation that will naturally become increasingly serious and affect our economy if proper methods are not devised to put an end to it.

CSO: 4742/19

## BRIEFS

NEWSMAN'S RESTRICTION DENIED--The ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] yesterday formally denied the patently false information--designed to foment trouble--published by the Portuguese paper O DIA in its Friday edition, according to which the special correspondent of the newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE, Jose Vieira, is being restricted in his freedom of action and subjected to a "treatment similar to that of fixed residence." Contrary to the assertions made by O DIA, the special correspondent of PORTUGAL HOJE has been conducting his work in normal fashion without any interference by Angolan authorities. As confirmation of this, Jose Vieira is presently in the province of Kwanza-Sul, visiting a SWAPO educational camp, together with various colleagues from other Portuguese newspapers and an ANGOP newsman. The false information published by the O DIA newspaper has already been exposed in Lisbon by the deputy director of the PORTUGAL HOJE newspaper, who denied the allegations, confirming that the situation in Angola is perfectly normal. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 1]

GDR MEDICAL TREATMENT--Thirty-six FAPLA fighters arrived yesterday in the GDR to receive medical treatment within the framework of the existing cooperation between this socialist country and the People's Republic of Angola. The soldiers had been wounded in southern Angola during the recent South African invasion. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 p 2]

SPANISH HOTEL COOPERATION--Repairs to the large M'ombaka Hotel will be completed by the end of this year, the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] learned from the officials in charge of the restoration of this hotel unit. It is recalled that the M'ombaka Hotel was closed about one-and-a-half years ago because of its bad state of disrepair and that its reconstruction has been entrusted to the Spanish SOVIEMEX company. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 2]

GDR DONATION--A donation consisting of 17 tons of medicines and foodstuffs from the GDR Solidarity Committee was offered yesterday at the 4 de Fevereiro international airport in Luanda by GDR Ambassador Johannes Schoeche to the FAPLA, represented by Lt Col Delfim de Castro, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. Delfim de Castro said that this donation is in response to the appeal made by the Angolan government for help to the people who are victims of the racist South African troops. The ceremony was attended by the vice president of the Angolan League for Solidarity with Peoples, Vicente Gomes, and by members of the GDR Embassy in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW PORT DIRECTOR--Minister of Transportation and Communications Fernando Faustino Muteka has appointed Antonio Alvaro de Melo Agante to the post of director of the Luanda Port Company state enterprise. The communique announcing his appointment also mentions that Alfredo da Conceicao Africano has been relieved of his functions as director of this company and must present himself to the party's provincial committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSES--The new academic year for Russian language courses began on 7 September at the Russian language center in Luanda. The opening session was attended by the first secretary of the USSR Embassy, the director of the center, Alexei Maklachov, the course director, Mikhail Nenachev, the president and the secretary general of the student council and the women professors who will teach the courses. The number of students registered this year is about 700. At the end of each academic year, the Russian language center organizes a contest for all those students who distinguished themselves during the year. In the 4 years the center has been open, 10 students have thus visited the USSR, where they participated in various international activities as representatives of the People's Republic of Angola. For instance, in March of this year, the center held a national competition in the Russian language and the winners were Manuel da Rosa Pacavira, Jose Doria, David Luis and Jones Zamba. These students represented Angola in the fourth international olympiad for Russian language students held in Moscow in July of this year, attended by a total of 450 students from around the world. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/19

## BENIN

### BRIEFS

KEREKOU ON PARIS VISIT--Cotonou, 26 Sep--Benin's President Colonel Mathieu Kerekou returned here today from a four-day official visit to France, his first since seizing power in 1972. In a brief statement he said that his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other officials in Paris had been successful. At a press conference before leaving Paris, Col Kerekou said trust had been reestablished between Benin and France following his three-day official visit. His talks with the new Socialist government convinced him his trip had been "fruitful and even historic", Col Kerekou commented. It was his first visit since he seized power in Benin in 1972. He recalled that bilateral relations had been "vitiating" when a band of largely French mercenaries had landed at Benin's capital Cotonou in January 1977. But his talks here on the matter with French Justice Minister Robert Badinter had been satisfactory and he expected a "favourable outcome", he said. Benin's Justice Minister Lt Col Michel Alladaye will shortly hold talks with Mr Badinter on the matter, he added. President Kerekou said French military aid to Benin had never been completely cut off, as cadets from his country had continued to come to France for training. It was not time to "redynamise" that cooperation, he said. Benin would readily supply a contingent for a neutral inter-African force for Chad if the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the current Chad interim government made the request, Col Kerekou said. He reaffirmed Benin's support for Chad's territorial integrity and its opposition to any foreign intervention there, whether African or from outside the continent. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/110

## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

BRITISH AIR LINK--London, 14 Sep--British Caledonian Airways, one of Britain's major independent airlines, will introduce the first direct link between Britain and Cameroon from November 1. The new service will be operated once a week by aircraft en route to and from Lusaka, Zambia, said the airline's Managing Director, Gordon Davidson. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 22]

CSO: 4700/82



## BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO PEACE CONFERENCE--Youth, development and peace was the slogan of an international youth conference with participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was held in the city of Baku in the USSR from 1 to 10 September. This conference, aimed essentially at an exchange of experiences between children's and youth organizations from the participating countries, involved a vast program of activities such as the political education of youth, the role played by the organs of social communication in the formation of the socialist conscience of youth, friendship rallies, the struggle of independent African and Asian countries for economic and social progress and for a new international economic order, visits to youth papers, facing the aggressive policies of imperialism and the role of peace, detente and disarmament as essential elements for development. Cape Verde participated in this conference and was no longer a mere observer, as had been the case in the 1979 international youth forum. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 12]

PRESIDENTIAL PEACE OVERTURE--Dakar, Senegal, 26 Sep--The Cape Verde government is prepared to normalise its relations with Guinea-Bissau, the mainland state to which the island republic was linked until last November's coup in Bissau, President Aristides Pereira said here today. Mr Pereira, speaking at the end of a one-week private visit to Senegal, said that the next move was up to the leaders of Guinea-Bissau since the Cape Verde government had already responded favourably to moves by some African leaders to reconcile the two states. Prior to the November 14 coup Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau--both former Portuguese colonies--had been governed by different wings of a single political party, the Independence Party (PAIGC). (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/112

## KAMOUGUE TALKS WITH BONGO, TO PRESS

AB082222 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Libreville, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, held discussions with Col Abdel Kader Kamougue, the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad on Wednesday in Libreville on the prevailing situation in that country.

Mr Kamougue told the press that the Chadian problem requires extended contacts to try to curtail possible contradictions that might crop up not only in regard to international issues but also on how Chadians intend ruling their country.

Talking about the eventual sending of Pan-African forces to Chad, the GUNT vice president stressed that the issue was raised at the last OAU summit at Nairobi and that Chadians were waiting for the report of the current president of the OAU on the matter. Should any difficulties come up in the establishment of this force, Mr Kamougue added, Chadian authorities will analyze all proposals that could enable Chad to regain some degree of political stability.

Mr Kamougue then revealed that the proposal by the Gabonese head of state to give Chad the financial means to permit it to set up an integrated army and not an inter-African force was favorably received in Ndjamena. It is an evidence that President Bongo is seeking to help Chad by every possible means, he said.

The vice president asserted that the infiltrations of Hissein Habre's northern armed forces into the east of the country, especially to the localities of Adre and Guerda have been repulsed and that absolute calm now reigns in the region.

On the subject of the return of the refugees in Kousseri (northern Cameroon) back to Ndjamena, Mr Kamougue stressed that almost 1,000 people have crossed the river since 1 October. It is a movement which will take time because there are about 35,000 people who have to return to the capital. The GUNT vice president stated that the return of the refugees is being carried out with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees in conjunction with the government. As for the cadres of the south, they are gradually coming back to the capital to participate in the activities of the state. Of course, they are faced with some problems, notably lodging and food, he further said.

CSO: 4719/89

## CHAD

### BRIEFS

ARMY, FAN FIGHTING HALTED--Yaounde, 7 Oct (AFP)--The fighting between Chad-Libyan Army and Hissein Habre's FAN in eastern Chad had ended, it was learned today from informed sources in Yaounde. However, the authorities in Ndjamenana recently decided to send substantial Chadian reinforcement, mostly men, to that region to forestall further skirmishes, the same sources in the Cameroonian capital stated. The Chadian foreign minister, Ahmat Acyl, affirmed on 18 September that the clashes around the Guerreda area, near the Sudanese border, left 500 FAN soldiers dead. But according to information received in Yaounde, it seems, however, that the Chad-Libyan forces also suffered great casualties, but no figures could be obtained. Guedera, which fell in the hands of Hissein Habre's troops, was taken back about a month ago by Chadian-Libyan forces, according to Ahmat Acyl. Furthermore, even though many Chadian elements are stationed in the towns of Abeche, Biltine, Guedera, Iriba and the neighboring garrisons, this part of the territory is now entirely under the administrative and military control of Libyan Army; about 10,000 Libyan soldiers, with heavy material, are permanently stationed there, the same sources stated. [Text] [AB071256 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 7 Oct 81]

LIBYAN PARTICIPATION IN REBUILDING ARMY--Yaounde, 7 Oct (AFP)--Libya has decided to participate in the training and financing of the National Integrated Army [ANI] of Chad, beginning 1 September, under an agreement concluded with the Ndjamenana authorities on 17 September in Tripoli, it was learned today from informed sources in Yaounde. Under the agreement, Libya pledges to contribute to the training of 2,000 men annually for the next 5 years (a total of 10,000 men). Tripoli will also help in setting up the commanding bodies of the ANI and the whole set up of the future Chadian Army. The agreement was presented by Transitional National Union Government Defense Minister Addoum Togoi to several Chadian military leaders and representatives of various political and military factions in Chad during a meeting which took place from (?21) to 26 September in Ndjamenana, the same sources in Yaounde state. [Text] [AB071349 Paris AFP in French 1127 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/89

## NATION SAID TO WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT OF USSR

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133 Aug, Sep 81 pp 48-49

[Article by Attilio Gaudio]

[Text] The Congo's future is going to be dominated by energy. The socialist government has planned around this fact, but petroleum energy, prospecting and exploitation are in the hands of the same old powers: the French, Italians, Americans, etc. Under these conditions, what is the outlook for this energy-dominated future? Our correspondent, Attilio Gaudio, is optimistic.

The old ferry that crosses the foaming (and still crocodile-infested) waters of the Congo River--known as the Zaire River on the other side--linking Kinshasa to Brazzaville carries passengers in the space of a few dozen minutes from one world to another. But historically and ethnically, the same Lingala people inhabit both sides of the river, though they belong, because of the bizarre aftermath of the break with colonialism, to two states which have evolved so differently: the Republic of Zaire and the People's Republic of the Congo. While huge Kinshasa is gloomy, anxious and poor, in little Brazzaville the people are cheerful, relaxed, and apparently without problems in maintaining themselves. Yet in the former Belgian colony, people live under a liberal and pro-Western regime, while in the Congo an avowedly Marxist-Leninist government is in power. It must be noted that much water has been poured into the wine of Marxism-Leninism since 4 April 1979, the date on which the current president of the republic, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, took over the leadership of the country. In 2 years, changes took place that none of his predecessors were able to carry out. Since 1963, under the aegis of several regimes all of which claimed allegiance to "scientific socialism," the Congo seemed doomed to live under dictatorship. Though Col Sassou Nguesso may be the leader of the militant wing of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], the people's militia, the fighting arm of that party, is presently back in its barracks and one no longer hears talk about abuses of power. The regime has been characterized from the very start by a return to individual freedom. Col Sassou Nguesso seems to have turned to good account the lessons of the two previous regimes, that of Marien Ngouabi, who was assassinated in 1977 and whose lawful heir he claims to be, and that of Yhambi Opongo, who decided to turn his back on socialism. The motto of the current president is: "Be red and an expert as well, but get positive results." Rigor in government administration must be reconciled both with ideological principles, but Sassou Nguesso also keeps in mind the realities of power,

and is opening up toward the West, a move dictated by harsh national realities and deficiencies in cooperation with the socialist states. In May 1980, during his visit to Moscow, the Congolese president reportedly asked the Russians for fewer guns and more butter.

#### A Policy of Nonalignment

Congolese foreign policy gives a good indication of the country's resolve to maintain its independence of the USSR. When Sassou Nguesso came to power, his first visit was not to Moscow, as had been expected, but to Paris (in October 1979). Next he went to Beijing, before going to Moscow. During the Brazzaville centennial, the French delegation was treated with great deference, while the Soviet delegation remained in the shadows. One should also recall that during the United Nations General Assembly debates on Afghanistan in January 1980, the Congolese representative "abstained" while those from Angola and Ethiopia voted in favor of the USSR.

At the time of the Congolese president's visit to Moscow, on 13 May of this year, a treaty of cooperation was signed which did not contain a military clause. Mr Brezhnev, who congratulated Sassou Nguesso on the PCT's development toward "the construction of a new society, founded on scientific socialism," would have liked his country to have a naval base at Pointe-Noire. The Congo has always been hostile to foreign military presence, and the Congolese minister of foreign affairs was to reaffirm a month later that his country would never accept a foreign base on its soil, and that it hoped others felt the same elsewhere in Africa. The non-alignment policy is thus clearly expressed in military matters. For Sassou Nguesso, respect for Marxist ideology does not in any way mean allegiance to the USSR.

Indeed, education is the most important facet of the cooperation agreements between the Congo and the USSR. Hundreds of Congolese students are pursuing their studies in Soviet universities. The cadres thus trained occupy key positions in the bureaucracy and the government. Moscow has also contributed to the training of the Congolese army; the military materiel is primarily of Soviet manufacture, and the officers are educated in Moscow and then trained by Soviet advisers on the scene.

But if the Soviet presence on Congolese soil is large, on economic matters the leadership does not hesitate to play off every country against the next, sometimes giving preference to the Chinese, the Japanese, the Germans, or again the French. Relegating the former French colonial power to a secondary position cost dearly: economic and financial crisis even in spite of oil, lack of spare parts, shortages in basic commodities, and inflation. The crisis led to the events of 1977. Also, under Nguesso, external trade has been liberalized, and appeals are being made to foreign investors, both public and private, particularly in France. The general trend, with respect to cooperation, is toward specialization. Thus, in accordance with the preferences of the Congolese Government, China is brought in for agriculture, the USSR for road infrastructure, the United States for oil prospecting; nevertheless, France still remains a privileged partner. Mr Albin Chalandon, the president of Elf-Aquitaine, said recently that the Congo, among all the countries of Africa, was the country where France had the greatest hopes of production. There are about 200 private French firms in the Congo, and French investment--



Fr CFA 1.159 billion in 1980--is considerable. The Congo belongs to the franc zone, and the majority of Congolese imports are of French origin.

Oil accounts for 50 percent of export earnings, and the current production level of 5 million tons should reach 10 million by 1990. The wood industry, which accounts for 25 percent of export earnings, is in decline. The other potential source of revenue, potash, faces an uncertain future. According to the plans, a production level of 800,000 tons could be possible, with the help of French investment. Unfortunately, the mines were flooded in 1978, and the French investors decided to put off their financing.

### Oil Exploitation

The dependent condition of the Congolese economy is further accentuated by the fact that all the oil produced and exported is extracted by a single company, Elf-Congo, 80 percent of which is owned by Elf-Aquitaine, held by the state of France. Since 1979, the United States has invested \$1.4 million in the search for oil, both offshore and on land, particularly in the Congolese basin. Thus the Exxon corporation, along with Philips, holds 22.66 percent of the deep-sea rights, compared to 36 percent for Hydro-Congo. Other companies are also very active in the market, such as the Italian company Agip, and Canadian Superior.

According to estimates, oil reserves may amount to a billion tons. At present 1.8 million tons per year is being extracted from the Emeraude deposit. This deposit is presenting problems, but Elf-Congo is considering installing a steam injection system which will facilitate extraction. This is the first time this operation is going to be attempted at sea.

Congolese hydrocarbon policy is based on the PCT platform. It includes, as its first objective, gradually taking control over the energy sector, in order ultimately to achieve economic independence. This was the purpose of the creation of Hydro-Congo, the national oil prospecting and exploitation company. Up to now, prospecting and exploitation have remained out of reach of the state, dominated as they are by Elf-Erap and its subsidiary Elf-Congo, on the one hand, and by the Agip group on the other. This will have to change soon, given the world political environment, and OPEC in particular. Entry into OPEC should guarantee international solidarity and put an end to neocolonial exploitation. This concept has several aspects, including:

- denunciation of the conventions signed with Erap and Agip, and negotiation of new accords;

- alignment with OPEC's tax structures;

- the elaboration of a new Congolese mining code, abolishing the old one which is modeled on those of the 1960's.

### The Congolese Ruhr

The city of Pointe-Noire is, for the Congo, a veritable economic crossroads. The city is built on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, and has a port through which



2.5 million tons of merchandise pass each year. Its airport also provides good access to the world: the Congo-Ocean railroad links the city to Brazzaville and Maondo (southern Gabon).

The Kouilou region, of which Pointe-Noire is the provincial capital, contains sizable mineral deposits: oil, zinc, and lead at Mfouati, iron at Zananga, potash at Hole Saint-Paul (40 km from Pointe-Noire), wood.... This region bids fair to become the Congolese Ruhr. For industrialization, sizable energy resources are needed, so the Congolese Government has begun work on two dams on the Bouenza. There are also plans to create a petrochemical plant and a bitumen plant. The richness of the soil--and the riches that lie underground--combined with a heavy concentration of population--about three-fourths of the country--will make Pointe-Noire and its environs one of the most industrialized spots in Africa.

However, despite substantial industrialization, the Congolese economy is not without its problems. Along with problems in oil exploitation and the interruption of potash exports, dating from 1978, there is the fact that the government's budget has rapidly increased. Since 1975, the minimum wage has grown by 75 percent.

In the agricultural domain, while one must note a decline in Niari sugar production, one also sees new growth in coffee production. As for wood, the Congo has been affected in the same way as the other producing countries, but here again a mild resurgence is apparent.

#### A Promising Future

The Congo's major problem is the same as that of the other African countries: chronic underdevelopment running up against start-up problems. The government is hardly in a comfortable position. On the one hand, it is socialist, on the other it needs foreign capitalist investment which often is conditioned on the adoption of criteria of profitability and free-trade competitiveness in management. Tripartite management (industry, labor, and party) is a stumbling block for capitalist investors. The masses of the people, indoctrinated for years by organizations such as the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Youth, the Union of Young Congolese Socialists, and the Congolese Trade Union Confederation, are not ready to take these economic realities into consideration.

Fortunately, public assistance: bilateral, multilateral, and international, is less demanding. FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] in particular between 1975 and 1978 invested Fr CFA 5.5 billion in nonreimbursable subventions. Aid from the EDF [European Development Fund] is on the same order of magnitude. Also, mention must be made of aid from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], the ADB [African Development Bank], and the Central Fund [CCCE] [for Economic Cooperation], and, finally, the OPEC loan of \$4 million to the Congolese Hydro-Carbon Company. Thus, even if the country is going through a difficult economic phase, possibilities for the future are wide open.

9516

CSO: 4719/432

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

MBAZOGO WANTS 'DEMOCRATIC LIFE'--Paris, 9 Oct (AFP)--A referendum is to be organized in Equatorial Guinea before 3 August 1982. In an interview with the weekly newspaper JEUNE AFRIQUE, to be published in the next Wednesday's issue, Equatorial Guinean President Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo stated that the referendum is aimed at presenting a draft constitution to the people. The date 3 August will mark the third anniversary of the fall of Macias Nguema's regime. Our first preoccupation is the total return to a democratic life where freedoms are guaranteed, the head of state asserted, adding that a democratic process must be established right from the grassroots. Village councils have been created through the process of free voting, the Equatorial Guinean head of state explained. These, in turn, will elect regional councils and we will continue in the same way on the district level, he added. A constitutional commission will be established later on to draft a constitution which will be presented for a referendum. Taking stock of the situation 2 years after the fall of Macias Nguema's dictatorship, the head of state admitted that his country was suffering from insufficiencies due to the serious lack of manpower, particularly in the field of [word indistinct] and also due to the fact that no meaningful cooperation has been established with the outside world. [Text] [AB091959 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 9 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/89

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AB071400 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Address by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly on 6 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Gabonese delegation is taking part in this session as it did in the previous ones, with the firm determination to contribute to the establishment of peace, justice and human dignity and the advent of a better world.

Mr president and honorable delegates, the primary role of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and establish cooperation among nations while remaining a forum where we must harmonize our common efforts. Unfortunately, however, the present situation in the world compels us to remark once again that this session of our General Assembly is taking place at a particularly preoccupying moment in the history of mankind as it is characterized by very serious tensions and conflicts as well as by economic chaos and increasing poverty of which the Third World in general and Africa in particular are the main victims. One of the main subjects of preoccupation for our states is the situation in Southern Africa, and particularly Namibia, a territory still under colonial domination despite the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations which the racist authorities in Pretoria continue to defy.

Mr president, as long as Namibia remains under the dependence of South Africa and the racist and fascist government in Pretoria continues to impose its apartheid regime on the black majority, the task of decolonization and liberation of Africa will be incomplete. We will never stop repeating that the key to a rapid solution of this problem is in the hands of the South African Government and of the countries of the contact group, which must achieve a settlement on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 relating to the solution of the Namibian problem. Gabon which--through an official declaration of its head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo--very strongly condemned the invasion of the Angolan territory, reaffirms its full support for the UN plan and is convinced that on this basis, Namibia will soon achieve independent in its entirety, including the vital port of Walvis Bay. It is in the interest of the world community that this should happen because there is no doubt that the problem of Namibia contains the germs of a generalized conflict which involves the risk of a nuclear war.

Mr president and honorable delegates, in South Africa itself, our brothers continue to be subjected to the domination, oppression and humiliation imposed on them by the Pretoria regime which has written in its institutions the system of apartheid as a basis of organization of its economic, social and political life. The recent elections constitute the latest manifestation of this shameful system. The message which the president of the Republic of Gabon addressed to the chairman of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa on the occasion of Africa liberation day on 25 May this year proves how much Gabon is in solidarity with the brotherly people of South Africa in their liberation struggle. My country therefore believes that the international community must support the difficult struggle of the freedom fighters while we continue to look for solutions which will lead to the rapid elimination of the shameful system of apartheid.

In Central Africa, we are very much concerned by the situation in Chad resulting from a long fratricidal war. In Nairobi, the OAU again examined this painful problem. As far as Gabon is concerned, it did not remain insensitive to the appeal for solidarity made on that occasion. With regard to Chad's recovery, my country is of the opinion that this problem concerns all of us. It therefore strongly hopes that the international community will mobilize itself in favor of this brotherly country in order to help it to reconstruct its economy.

As far as the Korean problem is concerned, Gabon is in favor of any action aimed at ensuring the reunification of the peninsula by peaceful means and without any foreign interference. In Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the people must be allowed to freely express themselves and determine the regime of their choice. Finally, concerning Iraq and Iran--two friendly countries which are now at war--we renew to them the appeal made by the Gabonese head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo, who called on them to put a stop to their conflict.

CSO: 4719/51

## BRIEFS

FOODSTUFFS SUPPLY DEFICIENT DESPITE 'GABONIZATION'--I, Makaya, a civil servant in a small town in the interior of the country, find it extremely difficult to get what I need to feed myself and adequately feed my children. In the small town where I have been working for a year, there is no fresh fish and fresh meat is unavailable. Let's not even mention the other products that abound in the stores in the capital. And yet, we are told that Gabonese are increasingly controlling the economy. They are in the market place where they have replaced the foreigners. One can also see their large trucks crisscrossing the roads in the bush in search of the products of our plantations. But what are they waiting for to start thinking of us, the people who don't live in large cities? I was under the impression that our businessmen were all going to launch themselves in the supply of the whole country, including the small towns. But they have chosen to look for the large profits to be made in the capital and the towns with large populations. Meanwhile, the poor little civil servants who would like to preserve their standard of living in the bush are ignored. How sad! ...Makaya [Article by Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 14 Sep 81 p 1]

MAKAYA DEPLORES CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT--In white countries, diamonds and precious stones are taken great care of. On the occasion of a month-long exhibition of previous artifacts from Sri-Lanka at the Commonwealth Institute in London, a sapphire was exceptionally well guarded. It was under the protection of a poisonous cobra. The reptile had been placed inside the closed case where the sapphire was exhibited. It is generally agreed that this stone is one of the three most beautiful sapphires in the world because of its size, quality and color. Indeed, it deserved such careful protection. In our country, too, we have precious artifacts and particularly dangerous reptiles, some of which could very well be caught in the bush and deposited in state coffers as protection against some thoughtless people who often confuse their own wallets with that of their administration. Coiled at the bottom of their cage, the reptiles could, once and for all, make them forget the desire to taste the poison of dishonestly earned money. As for me, so what.... ...Makaya [Text] [Article by Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Sep 81 p 1]

SPAIN SIGNS MERCHANT MARINE AGREEMENT--First deputy prime minister and Minister of Transportation and Merchant Marine Georges Rawiri arrived in Madrid, Spain, on 14 September for an official 48-hour visit. He was accompanied by a delegation of high officials and technicians from his Ministry. He traveled to Barcelona on 15 September. During his stay in the country's economic capital, the first deputy prime minister met with officials from the Maquinista Terrestre y Maritima company (an enterprise specializing in the manufacture of railroad equipment). He then visited the installations of the Barcelona autonomous port. On 16 September, the first deputy prime minister and his entourage returned to Madrid where Mr Rawiri was received in aud-



ience by King Juan Carlos, to whom he handed a message from President Omar Bongo. In the afternoon, the Gabonese and Spanish delegations held a meeting, during which the first deputy prime minister and the Spanish minister of transportation, Mr Jose-Luiz Alvarez, signed an agreement in the field of merchant marine. Georges Rawiri and the Gabonese delegation are supposed to return to Libreville today. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Sep 81 p 4]

INTER-AFRICAN CHAD FORCE REJECTED--Libreville, 27 Sep--Sending an interafrican peace-keeping force to Chad would be a "manoeuvre" to recolonise that country, Gabon's President Omar Bongo charged here Saturday, reiterating his opposition to the formation of such a force. He asked who would pay for the force, and said France and African countries would do better to give Chad financial aid so that it could both set up an integrated army of its own and set about rebuilding its economy, which has been shattered in years of civil war. "Gabon is ready to do that, but it will not send a single soldier", Mr Bongo said. He acknowledged Libya's help for Chad, but said it was time that nation's leader, Colonel Moamer Kadhafi, withdrew his troops. The Gabonese leader, speaking at a press conference, also gave his views on Namibia (South-West Africa), saying free elections should be held in which all the territory's representative groups could take part. "If we want to prove in the eyes of the racist South Africans that the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) controls the country, we have to agree to organise those elections as was the case for Zimbabwe", Mr Bongo stressed. Everyone was insisting it had to be SWAPO alone that led Namibia to independence, he noted, yet at the same time there was talk of democratization of African politics, what was there to be afraid of in proper elections? Mr Bongo asked. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/112



## BRIEFS

**COMMENTS ON AL-SADAT DEATH**--In a tribute to the late President al-Sadat of Egypt, the daily GRAPHIC says his violent murder is one of those incidents likely to change the tide of human history. It is not an exaggeration to say that President al-Sadat, on many occasions within the past few years, has held in his hands the difference between peace and war. And it is very sad that such a man who pursued peace with such singleness of purpose should meet such a violent end. [Excerpt] [AB080835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Oct 81]

**CABINET MINISTERS SWORN IN**--Three new cabinet ministers were today sworn in at the castle. They are the attorney-general and minister of justice, Mr Djabatey; the minister of works and housing, Mr Felix Amoah and the minister of youth and rural development, Dr Acquah. The three ministers were promoted to the cabinet in a major reshuffle last week. In a short address, the president thanked them for accepting the posts and hoped they would live up to expectations. Replying on behalf of his colleagues, Mr Djabatey said their appointment can be interpreted as the recognition of what they had been able to do so far and the potentials in them. He assured the president that they would do their best to meet his expectations. [Text] [AB082140 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81]

**'MAJOR ECONOMIC MEASURES' COMING**--The president, Dr Limann, this morning announced that his government would soon come out with major economic measures which will include a new producer price of cocoa. This may come before or during the next sessional address. Dr Limann was speaking at the inauguration of the 17-member governing body of the cocoa marketing board at the castle. He said the new producer price would take cognisance of the current economic factors in the country. He asked the new board to ensure that all purchased cocoa locked up in the countryside are evacuated before the new price is announced. The president asked the board to evolve a realistic price indexing system as required by the manifesto of the People's National Party to make possible the automatic adjustment of producer prices when the need arises. He also urged the board to infuse fresh and life-saving blood into the cocoa industry. The chairman of the board is Harry Dodoo, member of the Council of State. [Excerpt] [AB081502 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81]

**PAPER CALLS FOR AMNESTY**--The PALAVER takes up the recent amnesty granted to some political prisoners in Nigeria by President Shehu Shagari. It says the amnesty should provide an impetus to President Limann to consider, on humanitarian grounds, granting similar dispensations to Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] convicts who were detained without proper trial. Whatever their offenses, the PALAVER feels

that such convicts might have by now repented from their alleged crimes against the state. While it appreciates that the president's hands might have been tied by the insertion of the obnoxious transitional positions in the constitution, the PALAVER's plea that, since the presidency is vested with power to grant amnesty, President Limann should invoke that power. It continues: We plead with President Limann to grant amnesty to the AFRC convicts who have an invitation, since 4 June, to mark the forthcoming silver jubilee celebrations. If the president would read this humble plea and temper justice with mercy he would have carved a name for himself in the annals of political history. It is our earnest hope, concludes the PALAVER, that Dr Limann will, can and should grant amnesty to the AFRC convicts. [Excerpt] [AB121537 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 81]

PUBLIC MEDICAL SYSTEM 'COLLAPSING'--Accra, 12 Oct (AFP)--Ghana's public medical system is on the point of collapse, National Medical Association President C. O. Quarcoopome has warned. Calling the current drain of Ghanaian doctors abroad catastrophic, he told the association's annual scientific and general meeting at the weekend that only 550 doctors remained in the public service and morale in the profession was low. There was little job satisfaction, inadequate remuneration and total frustration in the service and if nothing was done it would collapse, Professor Quarcoopome warned. Observers noted that education and public utilities had also suffered from the loss of doctors, university teachers and technical and unskilled workers abroad because of Ghana's critical economic situation. [Text] [AB121607 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/111

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--Saifoulaye Diallo, the "number two" man in the Guinean regime until 1972 died on Friday, 25 September. This was announced by Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar. He was minister to the presidency of the Republic and was a member of the political bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party. He had formerly been minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and also minister of the social domain. A 3-day period of national mourning was observed. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 81 p 6]

CSO: 4719/81

BRIEFS

**DUTCH ASSISTANCE CONTEMPLATED**--Following a series of meetings with the Embassy of the Netherlands in the Republic of Senegal related to the study of the details for the assistance provided by this country to our government, Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans returned to our country on 16 September. He stated that even though more meetings will follow, it is envisaged that the sectors of agriculture, industry and construction will be the principal beneficiaries of Dutch assistance, which amounts to 10 million florins. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8]

**BRITISH POWER GENERATOR DONATION**--An electric generator now in the port of Bissau will reinforce the supply of power to the capital and is part of the British government's assistance to Guinea-Bissau, which, in addition to the cost of the generator, valued at over 1 million pounds sterling, also includes a Land Rover vehicle and two Peugeot vans, construction materiel (iron and cement) and British technicians to install the generator. The new K6 generator is manufactured by the same company as the generator of the group 5 of the Bissau power plant. Both can produce up to 2,200 kilowatts of electricity with the new generator's alternator being slightly more powerful. Within the terms of the agreement between the British and the Guinea-Bissau governments, three local technicians attended an 18-month training course in Great Britain on the installation, repair and maintenance of the generator. Moreover, the project also includes spare parts for a number of years. The Guinea-Bissau government will only provide living expenses for the engineers who will work in the installation of the generator and will purchase the needed equipment for the project. The completion of this project is scheduled, in principle, for March 1982. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8]

**CUBAN PHYSICIANS AT MEDICAL MEETING**--The first medical meeting of the fifth Cuban physicians' brigade serving in our country was held on Tuesday at the Simao Mendes hospital in Bissau, under the slogan "The life of any human being is worth more than all the possessions of the most powerful man on earth" (Che Guevara). Under the chairmanship of Dr Manuel Lemourt, head of the medical team, a number of reports were presented, dealing with the research conducted in various areas in which about 30 Cuban physicians are working. During this scientific meeting, the Cuban internationalist physicians stressed the problems of pregnancy, the causes of infant mortality and the most common epidemic outbreaks in Guinea-Bissau, namely measles and malaria. A round table discussion was held on the latter subject. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 3]

ADB HEALTH ASSISTANCE--A delegation from the African Development Bank visiting our country continued negotiations with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in relation to the financing for the construction of a center for the training of technical cadre in the field of health. In addition to the center, which should be built in Nhacra, the ADB financing is also aimed at technical assistance in logistics, personnel and accounting services. The ADB delegation left the country on Friday after completing its work. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 3]

JAILED OFFICIAL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--Bissau, 30 Sep--A second senior Guinea-Bissau official jailed in last November's coup has died in prison, official sources said here Tuesday. He was party activist Lay Seck, 41, who was governor of the eastern region of Gabu at the time of the ouster of President Luiz Cabral. The two men were together in the presidential mansion on Babaque island at the time of the coup. Mr Seck died of heart failure, the sources said. He was a member of the Independence Party's central committee, having joined the party at the age of 20. When the colonial war ended in 1974, he was part of a committee in charge of transferring Portuguese military camps to the party. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/112



## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

**GOVERNMENT NURSES, PARAMEDICS STRIKE**--Monrovia, 6 Oct (AFP)--Nurses and paramedical personnel at the government-owned John F. Kennedy Medical Center turned away outpatients today and struck for better pay, new uniforms and government transport. Head of State Samuel K. Doe later appealed to the estimated 900 strikers to return to duty and promised personally to look into the request for transport. The nurses said that due to the high cost of living they could no longer pay their rents, buy uniforms, afford transport and provide food for their families from the little government gives them. [Text] [AB061546 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 81]

**ROK MERCHANDISE SHOW OPENS**--The Liberian Government will continue to lend its fullest support for the strengthening of trade relations between Liberia and South Korea, Commerce, Industry and Transportation Minister (E. Samuel John) [as heard] said in Monrovia last night. Minister (John) was speaking at the opening ceremony of the Korean merchandise show organized by the Korean Trade Center at the Ducor International Trade Fair in Monrovia. The merchandise show, which is expected to be held for a week, includes (?various) goods and items such as garments for men and women, certain equipments, electrical appliances as well as textiles. Minister (John) said since the opening of the Korean Trade Center in 1978 and the signing of the trade agreement between Liberia and South Korea in 1980, more efforts have been made to concretize commercial relations between both countries for the benefit of the two governments and peoples. He then hoped the show will encourage businessmen in Liberia to become involved in the importation of Korean manufactured goods and articles to further boost their ventures. Earlier, the director of the Korean Trade Center, Mr (Yin Shan Kin), welcomed all those interested in establishing commercial relations with the center and assured them of his cooperation and assistance. He said the show was indicative of the Korean Government's desire to promote trade links between the two countries. For his part, the Korean ambassador to Liberia, (Sayi Yao Li), lauded the friendly and cordial relations existing between Liberia and South Korea and hoped they will continue to be consolidated through cooperation and mutual understanding. He praised the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Government for its commitment to ensure a healthy business climate in the country which he said was encouraging and commendable. The chairman of the National Investment Commission, (Anasieme Widitue Nelson); (Beyus Tubadon), Chamber of Commerce secretary general; Mr (Howe); and acting Foreign Minister Christopher (Miniko), and others were present at the ceremony. [Text] [AB061716 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/106



## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

AUSTERITY BUDGET--Antananarivo, 12 Oct (AFP)--Malagasy parliamentary speaker Lucian Andrianarahinjaka today warned that the country faced an austerity budget for 1982. Opening the annual budget debate in parliament, Mr Andrianarahinjaka said that many of the expressed wishes of the population will not be fulfilled because of the country's current difficulties. These difficulties included the problem of rural crime and banditry, such as cattle rustling, which were affecting four of Madagascar's six provinces, Mr Andrianarahinjaka said. He called for the means to prevent such activities, which he said were linked with attempts to destabilise the government. Mr Andrianarahinjaka said there was no need to despair in these dark times provided the lessons of events were learned. We have to give weight and new meaning to those words which are too familiar to us, counting on our own strength alone, he added.

[Text] [AB121530 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 12 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/114

## TRAORE RETURNS FROM UN, BRAZIL

AB082040 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this morning after an 8-day visit to New York and Brasilia. He was welcomed at the airport by Col Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] who was leading the constituted and the consular bodies. Right after his arrival, Gen Moussa Traore spoke to Baba Daga of the outcome of his trip.

[Begin recording] I have just arrived from a trip during which I visited the UN in New York and Brasil. At the UN, I explained Mali's views on the major African and world issues to the General Assembly. I reiterated our country's profound attachment to the principles and objectives of the UN and the firm determination of the Malian people and their party, the UDPM, along with their government to constantly contribute to efforts aimed at finding just and equitable solutions to the various issues on which the future of mankind depends, especially in the face of the current world economic and political turmoil. I am sure that Mali's voice was heard.

As chairman of the Inter-State Committee to fight the drought in the Sahel, CILSS, I reiterated to the international community the appeal for solidarity with the people in the Sahel who are suffering from hunger and thirst. My various talks with the officials from the UNDP, the Islamic conference and from friendly and brotherly countries on those problems aroused new hopes for increasing assistance from the international community to the Sahel. Such increased assistance is all the more indispensable as the situation is dangerously deteriorating.

I took the opportunity of my visit to Brazil, which was an official one, to confer with Brazilian Vice President Antonio Aureliano Chaves, deputizing for the president and with other Brazilian officials on avenues to promote a dynamic and fruitful cooperation between Brazil and Mali. We agreed to establish south-south exemplary cooperation between our two countries. In this regard, the Mali-Brazil Joint Commission, which we have decided to set up, will hold its maiden session in Bamako during the first part of 1982. Also, we have signed an agreement on cultural, technical and scientific cooperation and outlined specific sectors in which our cooperation is bound to be efficient.

The situation in the Sahel was also a major topic on our agenda. As CILSS chairman, I henceforth drew the attention of the Brazilian authorities to the need for solidarity with the Sahel countries. Such solidarity must fall within the broad framework of south-south relations in the face of the worsening economic situation. I can affirm that the Brazilian people and authorities had enough information on the real difficulties which most Sahel people face daily in their struggle for survival and they were quite responsive.

Taking stock of the result of my trip to the UN and Brazil would mean speaking of my efforts to promote public awareness in international organizations through the UN whose efforts to assist those victim of the drought will continue to increase as Dr Kurt Waldheim observed during our talks.

Taking stock of the results of my trip would also mean speaking of the determination pledged by Mali and Brazil to strengthen their cooperation, to dynamize it and to make it a multiform exemplary cooperation. Lastly, one of the results of my visit is the interest promoted among Brazilian officials in the problems facing the Sahel.

Before closing, I wish to express my sincere thanks to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for all the kindnesses accorded me and my delegation during our stay at the UN headquarters in New York. I also express my wholehearted thanks to the Brazilian authorities, his excellency Vice President Antonio Aureliano Chaves and to the Brazilian people for the particularly warm, friendly and fraternal reception reserved me and my delegation in Rio and Brasilia. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/90

## MOZAMBIQUE

### INCREASED TRADE WITH FRANCE VIEWED ON BOTH SIDES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] "Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation, will come to Mozambique [RPM] by the end of this year, to give concrete expression to his country's new policy toward the RPM and to sign an accord with Mozambican authorities defining the development of cooperation between the two states," Michel Versaevel, commercial attache of the French Embassy in Maputo, told NOTICIAS yesterday.

Asked if the French representation at FACIM-81 [Maputo International Trade Fair] reflected a new French attitude toward our country, Versaevel said this year's representation at FACIM did not yet express this concern.

"The French Government wants to improve its cooperation with the RPM. We are studying a new model for cooperation that will better answer the concerns of the Government of Mozambique. It is impossible to say now how it will be in 1982, but the entire picture of cooperation is being examined," he added.

France sent 18 exhibitors to FACIM this year. Most of these firms already have a base of cooperation with Mozambique and the contacts are now in the area of training Mozambican technicians.

Regarding technical assistance and training, Jean-Pierre Stephan, delegate of the French Committee for Economic Activities Abroad, told our reporters: "We are not just interested in selling, without offering any assistance. We have to make sales but we also have to pass on our technology. This assistance is part of our cooperation."

#### UTA Sets Example

UTA [French Airlines] was mentioned as an outstanding example in the area of training Mozambicans. Since last April, when the direct Maputo-Paris route was initiated, the French company has been training personnel serving Mozambique Airlines (LAM). It has also supported the LAM School of Civil Aviation, and next week a Mozambican group will leave for the Pilot Training School in Toulouse (France).

"We are also interested in cooperating in the development of the Mavalane International Airport and in greatly expanding cooperation between UTA and LAM," said Versaevel.

RVI (Renault Industrial Vehicles) is also offering training courses for mechanics for its models sold in Mozambique: Renault, Berliet and Savien. Its distributor in Maputo is CODAUTO.

Also in this area, Mozambique will be represented at a technical training seminar on hydrography, to be held in Paris on a date to be determined.

In the area of cartography, contracts have already been signed by DINAGECA and Mozambique's COTOP, and there are also plans to train Mozambican cadres. In a first stage, they will only observe French specialists.

#### Not Always Contracts

Asked if new contracts had been signed at FACIM-81, Versaevel said he was not yet familiar with the final results of the French participation at this year's fair. He added he was already aware of products for which collaboration in Mozambique is assured.

"Pavailler Company will deliver an oven and the respective equipment for bread baking. Incidentally, INTERMETAL [State Industrial Equipment Import Co] has already bought three of these ovens since the firm began exporting this equipment. Various orders have been placed by several Mozambican firms.

"There are not always contracts. The firms come to exhibit their expertise. They may come here three or more times without signing any contracts. The point is not to come here, make a sale and go home. They are interested in sales, certainly, but also in training, cooperating, creating ties," the French commercial attache concluded.

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CSO: 4728/146

HOPE EXPRESSED FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Alvaro Machado Monteiro, representative of Portugal's Export Promotion Fund, by Pedro Tivane, date and place not given]

[Text] Various possibilities for creation of Mozambican-Portuguese joint enterprises in the areas of culture, public works, industry and energy should be realized by the end of 1981. The major problem to date pertains to guarantee clauses to cover the lack of a code regulating investments. Nonetheless, the Portuguese industrial investors' interest in Mozambique is growing, evidenced by the growing number of Portuguese firms represented at FACIM [Maputo International Trade Fair]. These steps reflect the significant improvement in relations between Mozambique and Portugal of late, said Alvaro Machado Monteiro, delegate of the Portuguese Export Promotion Fund, in an interview with NOTICIAS.

Three accords and a protocol have already been signed, specifically, a financial accord between the Bank of Mozambique and the Bank of Portugal, a trade agreement and a cooperation accord between the two governments and, finally, a protocol of cooperation between the Export Promotion Fund and the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, creating the foundations to broaden future prospects for better economic relations.

NOCICIAS: Portugal's representation at FACIM-81 exceeded past years. Portugal was, let us say, a significant presence at the trade fair. Is this a reflection of improved relations between the two countries?

Monteiro: I think so. Incidentally, this was clearly expressed by the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique when he said that good political relations are based on good trade relations. Clearly, there were problems, which have been overcome through the good will of the two governments. Relations have improved considerably and this improvement has been confirmed by the signing of several accords, so the Portuguese showing this year was the largest ever. The minister of trade and tourism planned to come, but stayed away at the last minute because of unforeseen circumstances connected with the change of government. Even so, the president of the Export Promotion Fund came and brought the fund's best staff members with him.



NOTICIAS: What problems or difficulties were you referring to?

Monteiro: Well, there was the so-called dispute, which has already been settled, but there are still many problems to resolve. It will take hard work, but nothing can be accomplished without work. I think the conditions have been created to move forward.

NOTICIAS: Does the fact that many Portuguese industrialists and businessmen are coming here mean they are all aware of this good will between the two governments?

Monteiro: We cannot infer this. After Mozambique became independent, many industries maintained cooperation with Mozambique, often under difficult circumstances. Over 60 firms were represented at the fair. More would have come, but the space available to us would not accommodate all those who wanted to be here.

#### FACIM in the Zone

After a pause, Monteiro added: Well, FACIM is important not only for Mozambique but also for the markets of the neighboring countries. The representatives of these countries are introduced to Portuguese products. Mozambique's geographical and political position must be taken into account. The country functions as the "pivot" for the zone. Within the SADCC [?Commission for Coordinated Development of Southern Africa], Mozambique is the leader in the transportation sector. This is essential for economic growth. So the exhibitors are not just interested specifically in Mozambique, but in this economic zone.

NOTICIAS: Has there already been anything concrete with these countries?

Monteiro: We are taking soundings and there is considerable interest on both sides. I went to the last trade fair in Bulawayo. As the Export Promotion Fund, we have to be alert to the possibilities. Our function is to inform the trade authorities of existing possibilities.

#### Joint Enterprises

NOTICIAS: There has been and there continues to be talk of Mozambican-Portuguese joint enterprises. Is there anything specific now, and what is Portugal's position?

Monteiro: I think Portuguese cooperation in this area must be based on the creation of joint enterprises. The bases are now established to go forward. Negotiations are in progress, but this is a slow process. Since Mozambique has no code regulating foreign investment, the statutes of the joint enterprises must cover all possible situations. It is important that the contracts cover all eventualities and are based on mutual advantage.

NOTICIAS: What does this mean, specifically?

Monteiro: The investor wants a profit, and he wants to take out this profit, so we have to think about this. Another detail: foreign exchange comes solely from exports, so there have to be prospects for exportation. In other words, to be

established, an enterprise would have to guarantee production in sufficient volume to place on the foreign market. The enterprise must be guaranteed to function. For example, if we can purchase 50,000 contos' worth of raw material, but are assured of 60,000 contos from exports, then we can do business. We can even tell the bank to advance the money in the assurance that by the end of the year we can pay it all back and make a profit.

NOTICIAS: What has been the experience of the Portuguese companies that operate in Mozambique?

Monteiro: It has been more or less good. But, at the moment, the Portuguese are more concerned with making the companies function as well as possible within the existing difficulties. Our greatest concern is to establish credibility. Another form of action would be to purely and simply ignore Mozambique's problems. We are not concerned about transferring funds, but about improving.

NOTICIAS: What have been the results?

Monteiro: They have been positive. Obviously, there are problems sometimes. If you tell a worker to produce 10 things and he gets the job done in 3 or 4 days and then sits around for a week, the next time he will spend 10 days producing the same amount. It also means that the worker is losing some of his skill.

But I think things are getting better.

NOTICIAS: Does this have some effect on Portuguese investors' interest in Mozambique?

Monteiro: The Portuguese investors' interest is increasing. We still have a problem of education. But it should be noted that sales are not the only reason to come to FACIM. This is the third fair I have seen in Mozambique and I noted a really spectacular improvement in organization, operations, etc. I think there was a great improvement even from last year to this year. For our part, we think it was very easy this year to make the contacts we needed. Considering the shortage of cadres, I found a high spirit of sacrifice in the FACIM staff, and may I say we are grateful for it.

NOTICIAS: Portugal received an award at the fair.

Monteiro: It was an award that filled us with satisfaction. It is a proven fact that we are highly stimulated by it. It symbolizes great effort on our part and I am very pleased. I think the other Portuguese exhibitors were equally pleased. Basically, however, the prize means that Mozambique is a mature and independent country politically. It is hard to comprehend how Mozambique, after only 6 years of independence and with all the problems we are aware of, had the courage to award such a significant prize to Portugal. This is where the importance of the gesture lies. Mozambique is a truly mature country and should be happy.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

#### Damage Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Thanks to the uninterrupted efforts of workers in the sector, Maputo's water supply was restored last night, a few hours after repairs were completed on the ruptures, considered the most serious in recent years. The residential water system was in operation throughout last night, in an attempt to ease the severe water shortage that has been affecting the capital for 3 days.

The shortage of this precious fluid, which reached its highest point yesterday, paralyzing some productive sectors, forcing some restaurants and similar establishments to close and causing great problems for hundreds of citizens, should be overcome by tomorrow.

In a press conference yesterday, national water director Lopes Pereira, announced that the residential supply would be cut off all day today to replenish reserves. The reservoirs have been completely drained. Until the cutoff takes place today, water should be used sparingly; otherwise the pumping at the reservoirs will take longer.

Five simultaneous ruptures in the only two conduits that carry the water from Umbeluzi to the four distribution centers in Greater Maputo resulted in the most severe breakdown recorded in recent years.

According to the national water director, the breakdown was the result of the power failure that occurred Saturday morning, completely paralyzing the pumping system at the Umbeluzi water collection station.

Although there are backup systems for such eventualities, some failure in the system (which has not yet been ascertained) caused the first break in the pipeline, and this was followed by four others.

The first break was detected around noon on Saturday in the 88-mm pipeline (the largest), in which a valve burst 16 kilometers from the city in Matola zone. Men worked throughout Saturday night at the site to replace the valve.

It was on Sunday, when some repair work was still being done on the main pipeline, that the other breakdowns occurred on the 600-mm pipeline.

To restore the water supply system as quickly as possible, dozens of employees in the sector worked without rest for about 48 hours.

Among the problems Ferreira stressed at yesterday's press conference were the difficulties in communicating with the brigades working on repairs at the various sites where the breakdowns occurred and in obtaining the materials needed to repair the ruptures in the pipelines.

The work had to be done with the resources available, knowing that some material was being used as a temporary resort.

### Improving Supply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Although they carried fewer cans on their heads, the residents of Greater Maputo struggled again yesterday with the consequences of the major breakdown that occurred Saturday in the pipelines that bring the water from Umbeluzi to the broadest sectors of life in the capital. Starting today, however, the water supply will return to normal.

Although the breaks in the conduits were repaired by Monday and the system is now fully functioning, the cutoff yesterday to reestablish levels at the reservoirs prevented distribution to residences and other sectors during the day.

A number of industries, restaurants, pastry shops and other similar establishments are still closed.

We should note the efforts of the Public Assistance Corps to bring water to the public and to some sectors considered to have priority, which were affected by the shortage of this precious fluid yesterday.

Although the residential water supply system was operating Monday night until early yesterday morning, the water was not reaching several zones of the city. The low pressure, aggravated by the fact that most of the distribution network carried no water at all, made circulation very sluggish.

Moreover, buildings without water storage tanks and those with storage tanks but no pumps to raise the water obviously went without water for several hours even after the supply was available again.

It is noted that a large amount of water was lost Monday night because the resumption of service was not expected. In many restaurants, pastry shops, gardens and other public places that had to close down during the day for lack of water, the faucets were left open, resulting in the loss of great quantities of water until the supply was cut off again.

The same thing occurred in some residential districts where some users or watchmen were particularly careless.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### SELF-STYLED RELIGIOUS PROPHET MURDERS NEIGHBOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] A bizarre homicide case is being tried in the Second Section of the Maputo Provincial People's Court. The four defendants are accused of complicity in the murder of Mudongodongo Timbane, executed in truly macabre fashion by his neighbor, Bene Manamuli Manzini. The killer, a prophet of the "Zione" sect, fled the country with his family and is being tried in absentia.

The drama took place in Zitundo, a locale in Matutuine. The victim, his killer and the killer's accomplices were at a house where a religious mass for the dead was being celebrated.

At a given moment, the killer accused Timbane of being the local sorcerer, responsible for the deaths that were occurring in the area, which the victim steadfastly denied.

#### Buried Alive

From what we could learn during the trial, Manzini called for some rope to tie up Timbane, threatening Timbane's family with the same fate if they interfered. The order was quickly obeyed by the four defendants now on trial.

After the victim was bound, Manzini led him to a field where a child had been buried. With the pieces of wood that had been used to form a cross at the site, he violently attacked Timbane, who began to bleed from the mouth and the nose, and demanded that he confess that he was a sorcerer who had cast a spell on the region. When Timbane continued to deny it, the killer ordered his accomplices to dig a pit beside the child's grave and told the victim to say goodbye to his family.

He then ordered the victim into the pit, whereupon he dealt a violent blow to his head with a spade. When Timbane collapsed, Manzini ordered his accomplices fill the hole, burying his victim alive. Timbane subsequently died.

Then Manzini told everyone there that he would turn himself over to the police and tell them he had executed a sorcerer. As a prophet of the "Zione" sect, Manzini was believed to have supernatural powers and was greatly feared and respected in the area, so no one dared to report him. Hence he had time to flee the country.

The Maputo Provincial People's Court should reach a verdict soon in this grim case.

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CSO: 4728/156

HELP IN INDONESIAN SHIP ACCIDENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Indonesian ship "Gemala," which ran aground earlier in Manica Bay, is expected today at the Port of Maputo. The freighter's crew, which abandoned ship last Saturday, returned to the "Gemala" at 1200 hours yesterday.

The Indonesian cargo ship ran aground near the Lacerda lighthouse, about 78 kilometers from the Port of Maputo, because of the poor visibility, torrential rains and gale winds occasioned by the storm that devastated the southern zone of Save last week.

The ship sailed from the Gulf of Aden in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, destined for the Port of Maputo, where it was to pick up 10,500 tons of Zambabwean steel and proceed to Indonesia.

Ship Afloat

Two international salvage tugs, based in Cabo [?Capetown], South Africa, and Mombasa, Kenya, went to the scene of the accident last Monday and conducted successful rescue operations, freeing the ship from the sand bank on which it ran aground.

At 0800 hours yesterday, after 3 days ashore, the crew of the "Gemala" went aboard the launch "Paulo Santo," which belongs to the Mozambican firm Metalomecanica. The launch took them to the freighter, which they boarded 4 hours later.

According to a source at the Manica Mozambique shipping agency, which was in radio contact with the ship's captain, at 1830 hours yesterday the crew was checking out the machinery.

As this edition went to press, one of the ship's three generators and the main engine in the engine room were functioning.

The Port Authority informed us that the matter is still going through legal channels. As of yesterday afternoon, the authority had not received any information from the ship's captain enabling it to proceed with the respective inquiry.

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ITALIAN FIRMS SIGN CONTRACT FOR DAM CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The contract for civil construction of the Pequenos-Libombos dam was signed yesterday in Maputo. Budgeted at about 3.5 million contos, the dam will be built by two Italian firms. Construction should begin in the first half of next year and should be completed in about 42 months. Some 3,500 workers will be involved in the undertaking.

The Pequenos-Libombos dam is a strategic project with multiple objectives, notably a water supply for the nation's capital, irrigation of 16,000 hectares, and Umbeluzi River flood control.

The dam will permit storage of water in its lake, making it possible to regulate the flow of the Umbeluzi below the dam. This regulation is essential for sufficient flow to increase the water supply for Greater Maputo.

Stabilization of the Umbeluzi current will make it possible to expand the water captation system serving the capital to 7,000 cubic meters per hour. The present captation capacity is about 3,000 cubic meters per hour.

The Umbeluzi River dam will be located about 30 kilometers south of the city of Maputo and close to 5 kilometers from the town of Boane. Although in itself it does not represent the total solution to the capital's water shortage, which has been worsening since the last years of the colonial period, construction of the dam will create the basic conditions for a solution.

According to the economic and social directives of the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, construction should have been initiated in 1980, but was held up because of various delays in the studies for the capital water supply and for irrigation of the Umbeluzi Valley. According to the contract signed yesterday, the project will not be completed until the end of 1985.

Arnaldo Lopes Pereira, the nation's water director, signed the contract for our government. Colimelle Giorgio and Antolini Adriano represented the Italian firms S.S.A. and the Cooperativa Muratori e Cementisti, respectively. Italian Ambassador Patrizio Schmidlin also attended the ceremony.

On that occasion Pereira noted that many problems had been surmounted in the process of negotiating the contract signed yesterday, reflecting the determination of our party and government to solve the water problem in the capital.

He added that the stronger relations between Mozambique and Italy were also a decisive factor enabling early initiation of the project. He praised the collective working spirit of the team involved in the preparations for the undertaking.

"We are now entering a more complex and difficult phase. For the next 4 years, hundreds of Mozambicans and Italians will be working together. As there have been up to now, there will certainly be points of disagreement, but, as we have done before, we will find ways to resolve them," the national water director said.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

OMM DELEGATION TO WORLD CONGRESS--A delegation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] will take part in the World Congress of Women, which will take place in October in Prague, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The theme of the international meeting will be "Equality, National Independence and Peace," and it will be attended by women's organizations from all the continents. The World Congress of Women is sponsored by the WIDF [Women's International Democratic Federation]. Several nongovernmental organizations connected with the United Nations are assisting with the arrangements. The OMM is a member of the Bureau of the WIDF, an organ elected by a council, and part of the executive branch of this women's international democratic organization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

THEFT OF BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT--Huila District lost an important means of popular mobilization and entertainment on 2 September when thieves broke into the Cultural Center of that residential area. The stolen equipment includes a radio, amplifier and microphone, part of a broadcasting system introduced experimentally in that suburb of the nation's capital. According to information gathered at the scene, the theft took place during the night. "There were militia on duty that night here in the Cultural Center where the system is set up, but a problem came up very near here. Two men were fighting and disturbing the neighborhood. The militia heard about it and went to clear up the situation. It was then that the thieves broke down the door and stole the equipment," a district official said. The equipment was extremely important in mobilizing the public on various occasions. Through a system of loudspeakers that reached the entire district, it was possible to broadcast useful information, news, sports reports, speeches by our leaders, cultural programs and entertainment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

GDR, PORTUGAL PHARMACEUTICALS--Mozambique will receive \$1.3 million (about 47,087,000 meticals) worth of pharmaceuticals as a result of contracts between MEDIMOC (Mozambican State Medicines Enterprise) and representatives of the Portuguese and GDR pharmaceutical industries. The contracts were signed at the end of the 17th Maputo International Fair (FACIM). Articles to be supplied by the GDR include radiographs, optical lenses, various medicines and spare parts to maintain existing medical equipment in Mozambique. Portugal will also supply medicines of various types, as yet unspecified. This is the first time a Portuguese pharmaceutical firm has exhibited at FACIM. According to the general director of MEDIMOC, these contracts are the result of closer relations. The signing of such

contracts is among the objectives the fair is intended to achieve. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 8] 6362

RAIL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION--An incorrect order to proceed led to a train crash on the Sena line in the early morning of 24 August. Two locomotives collided head-on at Km 130, killing two crew members and causing damage estimated at over 75,000 contos. According to the findings of an investigative committee appointed for the purpose, the order was given to the crew of train 591 by Jose Camunga, the station attendant at Muanze. The document released to the news media yesterday adds that during the investigation into the causes and responsibility for the accident, erratic behavior was ascribed to Jone Chacuamba Junior, the station agent at Inhaminga, who later abandoned his post and is still a fugitive. Disciplinary proceedings have been conducted against Jose Camunga, resulting in the maximum penalty of dismissal from CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railways]. The case has been turned over to the competent structures to determine criminal responsibility and subsequent court prosecution. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 1] 6362

CSSR MEDICINES, FOODSTUFFS AID--This morning in Maputo, the charge d'affaires of the CSSR handed over gratis aid to the Frelimo Party consisting of over 4,000 kg of medicines and over 3,000 kg of foodstuffs. The CSSR will also send clothes in the second half of this month. The gift was received by Eduardo Arao, head of the organization department of the party Central Committee. [EA060254 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/25

GDR PROMISES MORE AID TO SWAPO IF UN PLAN FAILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE German Democratic Republic will increase its aid to SWAPO if the United Nations independence plan for Namibia is not implemented, the country's ambassador, Mr Otto Becker, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference marking the 32nd anniversary of the founding of socialist Germany he said his country would like to see the UN plan for the independence of Namibia implemented without change or modification. "We want to see the plan implemented in accordance with Resolution 435 of the Security Council," Mr Becker said.

His country and other socialist and progressive nations were discouraging countries in Europe from investing in South Africa.

The GDR believed in and supported self-determination by the people of Namibia and South Africa. "I am sure if we do not succeed in implementing Resolution 435, my country will do everything possible to increase material and moral support to the people of Namibia under SWAPO," said Mr Becker.

The GDR condemned the continuing acts of repression and aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the people of Namibia, South Africa

and Angola. The ambassador said his country demanded that Namibia be granted independence without delay and that comprehensive sanctions against South Africa be implemented.

Mr Becker said his country stood in solidarity with the frontline states, the OAU and the national liberation forces who were stepping up their resistance to the colonial and racist regime in South Africa. It supported all African states in their efforts to overcome the colonial heritage and to establish a new society.

The GDR supported in solidarity and friendship the peaceful programme of reconstruction, resettlement and reconciliation under the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"We look forward to a stable and continued co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres between our two sovereign states," Mr Becker said.

Mr Becker said a delegation from the GDR would visit Zimbabwe at the end of the month to discuss joint ventures including irrigation programmes, the supply of earthmoving machinery and ways of helping to overcome current transport problems.

## QUESTION OF NEW STATE POSSIBILITIES ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 pp 2161-2162

[Article by Dr David Ruddell: "New States for Old"]

[Text]

AS THE "DEADLINE" for the creation of new states in Nigeria draws nearer, the speculation, the lobbying, the politicking and the hopes grow daily more outrageous. New state movements are mushrooming almost as fast as the youth movements, the state-unions and the hometown improvement associations did in the past. New headquarters are being opened, press and television adverts are being placed, fund-raising functions are held, and public figures are being pressed to lend their support to this or that state movement. A recent announcement from the Committee on the Creation of States recorded that 38 "pleas" had been registered to date.

President Shagari gave an undertaking before the 1979 elections that some new states would be created. Whether this was an NPN electioneering plank, or whether it was born of a genuine feeling of a need for more manageable units has become an academic point — what matters is that the new states promised must be delivered.

The current 19 states vary considerably in size, but are meant to incorporate very approximately similar populations. While they are not drawn along specifically ethnic lines, many of them are made up of peoples with close ethnic, linguistic and historical links — the boundaries are not marked with the arbitrariness of colonial borders. The states' allocations of Federal funds for social and economic development projects (i.e. Federal subsidies to states, supplementing locally raised funds) is supposed to be based on "population, derivation and need". Thus any new state could expect to receive a share of Federal funds

on the same basis as the existing states. This, as well as the prestige, the contracts, the employment and (at least in theory) the stimulus to development that would follow, is a very attractive proposition to those areas which feel they have been neglected by their states' administrations.

But there are enormous constitutional, political, financial and ethnic problems associated with the creation of new states, not least of which is the constitutional requirement that local council elections be held first. In the last few months the lobbying has snowballed to the extent that the government is now presented with organised political and popular pressure on a scale that no other issue has aroused since the return to civilian rule. And this being Nigeria, big financial interests are backing many of the movements: after all the pickings in the form of construction, supply and service contracts in the new states will be far from chicken feed.

Of course, the government *could* ignore all this and drop the whole idea. But if, as is widely expected, the 1983 elections are to be fought on the basis of the new states, time is running out. Time will be needed to get new state administrations set up at least early enough to allow reasonable election machinery to come into play. There will also need to be parliamentary time to get all the necessary legislation through. This time-scale means that any recommendations that seek serious consideration need to be developed, popularised and delivered to government in the very near future.

Speculation about the new states suggests three broad possibilities:



1. There will be a small number of new states, and these will be the long-promised ones like Katsina (out of Kaduna) or Anioma (out of Bendel). However, there will be no suggestion that the states issue need end there. Thus the option would remain open for any new government to continue creating new states.

2. There should be eight or 11 new states, the approximate lines of which have been discussed publicly, and lobbied for, over the last year or two. Eight or 11 new states would also solve the "12½ Issue" — any repeat of the constitutional crisis over what was two-thirds of 19 after the last Presidential election will be ruled out by ensuring that the future total number of states is divisible by three.

3. There might be a complete rethink of the optimum size of a state, which would allow for the statehood of many of the smaller (often ethnically-based) areas now making their demands known. This could result in as many as 40 or more states, and while it appears to be the least likely of the possibilities, it would be foolish to discount it.

In deciding which option to plumb for, the Shagari Government will no doubt have the 1979 voting patterns, and the projections for 1983 well in mind. The complexity of the political pattern may appear daunting, especially given the possible non-coincidence of party affiliations of Governors, Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the recent collapse of the NPN/NPP accord. But the ruling party does not lack its experts familiar with every move, every influence, every pressure at work within the states, and well able to interpret the shifts, the nuances and the developments within the most sensitive areas. The advice of these men will be well-valued.

Ask any Nigerian which are the "obvious" new states and he will probably mention a potential new state to come out of his own home state or a neighbouring one; he may also mention Katsina and Anioma. These two have been floated as possible new states for several years now. **Katsina** has never participated fully in Kaduna State. Distance, history and a feeling of injustice since the change from North-Central to Kaduna, has encouraged the clearly-identifiable Katsina area to keep its distance as far as this is possible.

Bendel State has always been an odd construct: the very name derives from "Benin" and "Delta". Benin Ibos have long wanted an **Anioma State** out of east-

ern Bendel, along the River Niger. This could be based at Ogwashi-Uku, or possibly at the tiny town of Anioma itself, though this latter would involve major new development. The area is densely populated, and has long felt that its new statehood is virtually certain. There has been speculation that the Onitsha people from just across the river in Anambra State might join Anioma, but this idea is unpopular among the "Aniomas".

The delta area of Bendel State could well become **Delta State**, probably with its capital at Ughelli. There have also been calls for a Warri-based Itsekiri state to be known as **Coast State** but these (on the surface at least) appear to be fairly mischievous attempts to undermine the achievement of a Delta State. The Benin-based remainder of Bendel could most sensibly be called **Edo State**.

In Rivers State the politics of oil and party rivalries are strong influences. There have been moves to take a **Port Harcourt State** out of Rivers, but these are unlikely to succeed given the strength of riverine politics over upland politics in the state.

Anambra State has a dense population, and a heavy political lobby for a division into two: a northern section that could be called **Enugu State** and the residual southern part is increasingly being called **New Anambra State**. There are serious doubts about this, but the population "pressure" and political pressure are not to be dismissed.

Imo State could divide into an **Abia State** — certainly some strong political names have backed this — and the residual Owerri-based Imo State would remain, smaller and more manageable.

In the large and poorly-linked **Cross River State**, there is little internal dissent from a split, the interior to be called **New Cross River State** and based inland at Ogoja, while the southern, Calabar based coastal area would be called **Calabar State**. This would be a clear physical division, but is also a party political split.

North of Cross River, **Gongola State** is vast in area, and a separation has been mooted there. The Gongola name might disappear altogether, with the formation of a **Savannah State** administered from Yola, and a **Taraba State** with its capital at Numan. But Gongola is a GNPP state with little political leverage, so it remains to be seen how seriously these movements can affect Federal Government's decision.

Much of the activity and business in **Bauchi State** has long been centered on Gombe rather than Bauchi itself. This has led to widespread support and powerful

political and financial pressure for a new **Gombe State**. How far the residual Bauchi might be able to stop this is not clear.

In the extreme north-east there is talk about dividing the massive Borno State into two. But there appears to be no great enthusiasm in Maiduguri for this, and the most talked-about division — a north/south one — does not make much sense.

Kano's recent traditional vs. modern troubles have already brought bloodshed to that state. The Governor and the Emir are at loggerheads and the creation of any new states from Kano might well exacerbate this problem. However, four new emirates have already come into existence at **Hadejia**, **Gumel**, **Rano** and **Birnin Kudu**. There is serious talk in this heavily traditional Hausa state of a division into five states based on these emirates, along with the walled city of Kano.

The political fatalism of Nigeria means that most people shrug their shoulders at the apparently inevitable success of the President's home state's desire to break into two, one state to comprise the northern Sokoto-Argungu areas, and a new **Kebbi State** to be based at Birnin Kebbi, or even at Yelwa just above the Kainji Lake.

Niger State seems unlikely to be affected. For many non-indigenes Niger remains perhaps one of the least-known states in the Federation. It is likely to remain intact, and continue to function from Minna, its current capital.

Kwara State is an awkward and difficult state in its present form. Sparsely populated in parts, and with poor communications it has always been a buffer between north and south, and yet it is not truly "middle belt". There is a strong movement for a **Kogi State** which might also take in parts of Benue State. It could comprise eastern Kwara, and Lokoja would probably be the Kogi capital, though Kabba would also be a strong contender. Alongside Kogi State pressure, is an alternative movement for an **Okura State**. This is an archetypal ethnic-based movement by a group that feels hard done by. The Igalas

are a permanent minority in Kwara, Benue and Plateau States. They would like an (Idah-based?) **Igala State** to be carved from all three.

Apart from ceding some parts into the possible Kogi State, it seems unlikely that Benue State will be touched in any way.

In Plateau, there is a strong but not a fierce movement for a **Middle Belt State** in the southern, lower-lying part of the plateau, centred on Lafia, or possibly the junction town of Akwanga. There is, however, strong party-political opposition to any split in Plateau State.

Among the south-western states only in Oyo State has there emerged a strong movement for a viable division. This would leave Ibadan as Oyo's capital, while Oshogbo could become the headquarters of a new **Oshun State**. This proposed state has a strong claim; it could be one of those most likely to succeed.

In Ondo State, there is possibly a stronger movement in Akure to ensure a continued residual **New Ondo State** than there is any crystallised movement towards new states. Similarly there are no clear signs of strong voices from Abeokuta that might lead to a division of Ogun State.

Finally Lagos, in area the smallest state in the Federation, will almost certainly remain intact. There is neither good reason nor popular pressure for a split.

Speculation remains speculation. None of the prospective states discussed here has any hard and fast promise from the Federal Government that it will get the go-ahead. But it would be surprising if by 1983 we were not to see several of them on the new map of Nigeria. If the Federal Government can create a small number of new states without committing political suicide by handing too many of them on a plate to the opposition parties, this must surely be the most attractive course open to it. If, however, it is necessary to create more states to ensure a greater NPN representation, it would be a truly remarkable government that would fail to be tempted by this.

NEED FOR BETTER INTERSTATE RELATIONS EXAMINED

AB201413 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[News analysis by Robert Nkepe]

[Text] The Rivers and Imo state governments recently set up a joint peace committee to find ways of improving relations between the two neighboring states. In the news analysis, Robert Nkepe, a writer on current issues, examines the need for improved interstate relations in the country.

The committee, which comprises representatives of the two state governments, the army brigade commanders and the police commissioners of both states, is to work out a truce to the war of words that had raged between Port Harcourt and Oweri. The Rivers State House of Assembly also recently sent a six-man delegation, led by the majority leader, to meet with members of the Imo State Assembly on the same issue.

It is only persons who are not aware of the intensity of the media warfare between the two states that would not appreciate the need for the present move toward peace. The impression was often given of two sovereign states at war when one has to listen to the radio of either state. The propaganda used by the two sides overshadowed the bone of contention. The only reason advanced was that it was a battle over old [word indistinct]. Of significance in this regard was the lingering memories and constant reference to the protracted problem of abandoned property. It is disheartening to note that the two sides disregarded the fact that the federal authorities had shown due concern over this issue and have been trying to solve the problem once and for all. It was not realized by the participants in the media war on both sides that the settlement of outstanding points in the abandoned property question cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of bitterness.

It was even more disturbing to note that the so-called press war had the tacit support of the governments of the two states. Action was only deemed necessary by the Rivers State Assembly when the deputy speaker reported that his vehicle had been stoned while passing through Aba, because it had a Port Harcourt plate number. In fact, the deputy speaker laid out for a motion condemning the action and the Imo state government, but it was decided that a peace mission should be sent to Oweri.

It is certain that a situation in which a Nigerian citizen cannot move about freely without molestation simply because he is from a particular state should not be tolerated anywhere in this country. Such a situation negates the fundamental principle of freedom of movement as eloquently enshrined in the constitution. But action need not be taken only when the political leader is directly affected. On the whole, it should be noted that there is need for improved relations among all the states of the federation. There was a time when interstate visits by the rulers of the various states were a common feature of our national life. In recent years, such visits have become far and few. In fact, since the inception of the presidential pattern of government, such visits have been aimed at satisfying partisan political interests. Visits aimed at furthering existing cordial relations between states can easily be counted on the fingertip.

It must be noted that all the existing five political parties, in spite of their differences in opinion and style, claim to be working for the common good of the nation. As politicians and leaders of the various people, state governors owe it a duty to the nation to work toward harmonious interstate relations.

As for the press, freedom should not mean a license to arouse emotions and inflame tempers. That could be a disservice to the nation. In a nation as large and diverse as Nigeria, there are bound to be disagreements and differences. That is why the press should always endeavor to emphasize more on those factors which unite and bind the nation. The press have an intrinsic power and value which, if abused, can be detrimental to the interests and welfare of the nation.

Peace and stability cannot be maintained in any federation in the face of constant conflicts among the component parts. That is why all well-meaning Nigerians hope that members of the joint peace committee set up by the Imo and Rivers state governments would take their assignment seriously to enable the people go about their normal business without fear of molestation.

It is also expected that the outcome of the mission would help to foster a good-neighborliness between the two states in particular, and the other states of the federation in general.

CSO: 4700/81



## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HAUSA, FULANI NOTED IN JOS AREA

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Umaru Sani: "The Hausu/Fulani and Their Lot in Jos"]

[Excerpts]

THE Hausa/Fulani settlers in Jos Township had always been subjected to one form of punitive axe or the other by successive governments in Plateau State. Their offence, I understand, was that their grand-parents were said to have maltreated the grand-parents of the Biroms during the pre-colonial and the colonial era, when they ruled the town successively for about seventy years. [1880-1950].

From 1950, when the helm of affairs was passed to the Biroms, the Hausa/Fulani settlers were haunted by the shadow of "political vengeance."

From that time on the Plateau tribes, particularly the Biroms, started claiming ownership of Jos. They made funny proclamations that their grandfathers were fed with husk by H/Fulani rulers, whose grand-children they would now feed with sand. That animosity continued to grow, and by 1967 when the defunct Benue Plateau State was created, the vendetta assumed wider dimensions.

And now, with a partisan and civilian administration in power, the respectability of "article of faith" has been added to the vengeance. It seems as if the government and its agencies have, as a priority, the intensified oppression and

intimidation of the H/Fulani in Jos Township. Observers see the situation as a mockery on freedom: He who would be no slave must consent to have no slave.

Nobody can tell when the settlers would finish serving their sentence and paying for the alleged "offences" of their forefathers. They have been mercilessly subjected to intolerable denials and antagonism.

Of all the tyrannies on mankind, the worst is that which persecutes the mind; concerted efforts have been made to deny the settlers' children any reasonable standard of education. They are indirectly denied admissions into post primary institutions and the state scholarship is beyond their reach, no matter the candidates academic excellence.

The Jos Government Day Secondary School, which was supposed to admit most of its students from the township admits over eighty percent from the suburbs and the rural areas, to ensure the exclusion of the settlers' children.

These hard educational measures have forced many of them out of their birth place. Those of them who can trace the home towns of their parents and grand-parents in Bauchi and the far North, have taken refuge and silently migrated to

these areas to pursue their education. But those who cannot trace their grand parents' home towns (and the majority are within this group) have become stateless; they have been rejected in the place they thought (and rightly so) they belonged to and have not had any other place to go. Some of them have resorted to claiming states on which they have never set foot in their lives. The results are obvious - embarrassment, dejection and despair.

Since the creation of states in 1977, roads in the settlers' areas have been the most neglected in the town, while the government's favourites continue to be comfortably sheltered in healthy environments, with smooth motorable roads and good drainage and sewage systems.

In view of the fact that the Hausa/Fulanis pay more taxes in Jos Township than all the other groups put together, as they form a larger group and are mostly in commerce, this would reflect a classical example of "monkey de work baboon de chop." When the old market was burnt, the settlers lost properties worth millions of Naira. But to their dismay, when temporary stalls were re-allocated, people who had nothing to do with the market were given preference at their

own expense. It looked as if the mountain tribe's prayers had been answered in the burning of the market, as this offered them a perfect and subtle opportunity to dispossess the people, whose sweat had made Jos a great market centre for the North Eastern zone.

Government patronage is a dream to them, and it will amount to an attempt at the impossible for any of them to apply for plot allocation let alone obtain it. Furthermore to secure a Plateau State Government's contract by a settler would be to achieve "a mission impossible".

Perhaps the most disturbing development was the recent disregard for humanity; the settlers' fresh graves at the Dogon Karfe cemetery were bulldozed to prepare plots for allocation to party loyalists. This would have resulted in violent reaction were it not for the timely intervention of the three members of the state assembly (Jos Township constituencies). There is a limit to human endurance.

It is an irony of circumstance that the mountain tribes, who claim to dislike oppression, clearly enjoy oppressing others. But as the saying goes: Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not and under a just God, cannot long retain it.

The Hausa/Fulani in Jos do not deserve persecution. If there is any group of people that deserve respect in Plateau State they are the one. One may not fully appreciate the points I have just made without reviewing the history of Jos settlement.

During the colonial era, forced labour was the order of the day. Hausa/Fulanis were conscripted ("Diban Gwamna") from the far north to provide free labour in tin mines. Consequently mining settlements were named after the settlers: "S/Gidan Danyaya," "Dorawan Babuje" "Rafin Bala" etc.

The traders settled in "Jusu" but their main business location were the mines where they provided facilities and other essential requirements for the miners. They also played a vital role in distributive trade between the Narkuta people, the miners, Bauchi, and the far north. It is needless to mention that such a role was vital to the development of the entire area and its people.

The Birom and other minor tribes were at that time, hiding on the hills, the settlers brought good things of life and gradually taught them community life and encouraged them to participate in economic activities; bought their firewood, employed them as labourers and eventually liberated them from the loneliness of hills, cave-life and some cultural vices which it would be a disservice to mention.

When the colonial masters arrived, they administered the people through the Hausa/Fulani institutions. Like other British territories, the people were now exploited through their local rulers. Forced labour and mineral prospecting were intensified. Cattle and personal taxes were increased. Various forms of licences and permits were introduced.

In 1928, the colonial administration re-partitioned the Bauchi Kingdom and made Jos and Wase part of Plateau province. But the Hausa/Fulani continued to rule the town until 1980, after the death of Sarki Isaku, when there erupted intra-ruling class conflicts resulting from succession problems. The colonial administration was not able to settle the rival parties. It was clearly easier for them to replace the Hausa/Fulani ruler with a Birom than to bother themselves with the intractable problems of arbitrating between the rival parties, each claiming the right to succeed to the throne.

From that time onward the Jos forefunders became "second-

class citizens" and targets of repudiation and hard measures.

It could be seen that the Hausa/Fulani were not only the forefunders of Jos but had also played a leading role in developing the area and its people. If there is anybody who deserves honour, respect and the claim of ownership of the town they should be at the forefront.

The exploitation argument of the Plateau tribes is untenable. If their grand-parents were intensively exploited through the then local chiefs, the grandparents of the settlers, it was purely an accident of history.

What explanation can one make for the preference given to somebody who migrated about forty years ago to a place already established as against somebody who founded a place about a century ago and brought development to the area? How do you even compare somebody whose parents, grand-parents and great grand-parents are part and parcel of a place with someone who has just arrived?

A government should give equal treatment to its citizen, irrespective of their various political and religious leanings. This is even more so with leaders like Mr. Solomon Lar, who aspires to national leadership. Anybody who thinks he can lead this country without, at least, a certain degree of support of the Hausa/Fulani people ... I wish him good luck. Why can't the Plateau State government borrow a leaf from Kano, Zaria, Ilorin and other places?

There's need for a second thought. The Hausa/Fulani in Jos Township have suffered enough. It's high time they were politically integrated for peace, tranquillity and good government of Plateau State. They are now, like other groups, requesting for a local government of their own. It's only fair if they are given. They are not asking for the Jos traditional chief-dom, nor are they asking for political appointments; what they want is fair treatment, just like all the other groups.



## NIGERIA

### REACTIONS REPORTED TO AMNESTY OF GOWON, OTHERS

#### UPN Praises Shagari

AB040600 Lagos NAN in English 1625 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, 3 Oct (NAN)--The Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) yesterday described the recent amnesty granted a former head of state, Mr Yakubu Gowon, and 13 others by President Shehu Shagari as "magnanimous and praiseworthy".

According to a statement issued in Lagos by the party's national secretary, Mr C. B. Gomwalk, the party congratulated the federal government and the Council of States for responding to the desire of entire Nigerians.

The party appealed to the federal government to extend its pardon to the two wanted persons, Clement Yilda and Dauda Usman, to make the 1976 February 13 tragedy a thing of the past.

It also urged the president to complete his 21st independence anniversary package by extending his prerogative of mercy to Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu presently in exile in Ivory Coast.

#### Pardon 'Prerogative of President'

AB072244 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The National Party of Nigeria, NPN, says the issue of amnesty for political prisoners in exile is the exclusive prerogative of President Shehu Shagari.

In a statement in Lagos, the party said the views of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] national publicity secretary, Mr Uche Chikun Arike, that the NPN has politicized the issue of amnesty was therefore completely false and unfounded. The statement said that amnesty formed the part of the agenda of the last meeting of the National Council of State at which the (entire) decision was reached to pardon Mr Yakubu Gowon and a number of other political prisoners.

It further said that both Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and Governor Jim Nwobodo, who were aware of the agenda of this meeting, deliberately kept away from the meeting as if they had no idea whatsoever that Ojukwu should be pardoned. This the NPN said, was because they were afraid that if he was pardoned and returned to Nigeria, he would overshadow their political influence as he did during the military era.

## Shagari Pardon Action Praised

AB081310 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is a normal practice for heads of state to address their various peoples on occasions of national significance such as national day celebrations. In addressing the nation on its recent 21st anniversary celebration, President Shehu Shagari could be said to have acted in accordance with this routine. In his speech, the president reviewed the nation's progress in the past 21 years as a sovereign state and, as would be expected, paid specific attention to his 2-year period as the captain of the ship of state.

However, the highlight of the presidential address to the nation was the clemency granted to some alleged political offenders. Prominent among them was Yakubu Gowon, the country's head of state for more than 9 of its 21-year history as a sovereign state. The president's clemency was extended in categories to all those found to have been associated either by direct involvement or through allegations of complicity in the tragic events of February 1976.

In granting the amnesty, President Shagari observed that a spirit of magnanimity and restraint should be injected into the nation's political life in the interest of peace and stability. This seems to end lingering memories of a said incident in the nation's political history. Most Nigerians had a feeling of shock and indignation at the tragic incident of February 1976. The events that followed immediately after made that February a traumatic period of Nigerian history which would be best forgotten.

Yakubu Gowon was the leader of this nation for nearly 10 years--the longest period that any man had to be at the helm of affairs. He was in control during the period of the entire civil strife which culminated in the 30-month civil war. At the end of the war in January 1970, the Gowon administration declared a general amnesty and succeeded to bind the nation's wounds by implementing a policy of reconciliation and rehabilitation. This enabled an easy process of national integration which would have been beclouded if the government had acted otherwise.

The administration also announced a nine-point program leading to a democratic rule, which was later declared unrealistic for reasons largely unacceptable to the generality of the people. Yakubu Gowon's seemingly political offense that led to his overthrow in July 1975 was his alleged failure to adhere to the program leading to constitutional rule. In spite of this and the subsequent allegation of complicity in the 1976 abortive military coup, there was still remarkable sympathy for him throughout the country.

This explains why the amnesty granted him has been hailed and acclaimed an act of good gesture by most Nigerians. In fact, the demand for his return to the country from exile was turned into a campaign issue in the 1979 presidential elections. Some party leaders pledged that if elected, they would immediately grant clemency to the former head of state. Whether or not the issue should have generated political controversy is beside the point. Experience has shown that the prerogative

of mercy which President Shagari has exercised in this case is early a fairly controversial affair. The incident of the Nixon pardon by his successor in office can be cited though it is accepted that the circumstances are remarkably different.

However, in spite of everything there was the feeling that Yakubu Gowon should be allowed to return to his native land. This gesture was based on the fact of his contribution to the growth and development of the nation. It is to his eternal credit that he managed to hold Nigeria together in the tense period between 1966 and 1970 by acts of omission and commission. He consolidated the nation's federal structure with the creation of 12 states. The policies of his administration can therefore be said to have provided a lasting framework for national unity and integration after the period of intense national crisis. Yakubu Gowon's real and only fault was he failed to realize that the applause would never last forever. He stayed too long in office and has subsequently paid a severe price for that fault. That is why President Shagari's act of clemency should be appreciated by all well-meaning Nigerians.

CSO: 4700/113

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SAID STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text]

**THE Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, has said the Federal Government had worked out a comprehensive plan to increase food production by an average of about six per cent annually.**

Under the food production plan, he said, the Federal Government expected the growth of crops like maize and rice to increase by about 10 per cent yearly.

The overall objective of the plan, the minister said, was that by 1985, maize and rice would cease to be imported while the import of wheat, meat and dairy products would reduce substantially.

Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau was addressing the first National Seminar on Green Revolution at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Institute for Agricultural Research, A.B.U., Zaria, yesterday.

The minister said the Nigerian concept of green revolution was the total reactivation of the agricultural sector of our economy.

Alhaji Ibrahim said this concept was different from that adopted by Mexico, India and the Philippines which associated its green revolution with substantial increases in wheat, maize and rice production alone.

Alhaji Ibrahim said implemen-

tation of the green revolution programme was now in full swing. He said the national programme for boosting rice production took off early this year.

Alhaji Ibrahim said input supply and distribution for rice, maize, cassava, guineacorn and other crops would be stepped up to ensure an overall increase in the production of foodcrops.

He said programmes for the rehabilitation of major cash crops such as groundnuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber and oil palm were being implemented, adding that under the groundnut rehabilitation scheme, for example, over 7.5 million Naira had been spent to purchase seeds, sprayers, chemicals and other production inputs within the last two years.

Alhaji Ibrahim said in the case of oil palm, some 21 processing mills were to be installed in strategic locations throughout the oil palm belt.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the Federal Government, encouraged by the experiences in the Funtua, Gusau and Gombe agricultural development projects, intended to establish more of such projects, adding that other areas would be covered by the accelerated development areas scheme. He said these projects had served as vital channel of transfer of technical know-how as well as external finance into the agricultural sector.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the Federal Government saw the river basin development authorities as vital agents for the success of the green revolution. He said the authorities were being

encouraged to prepare more land for the production of food and that it was expected the authorities would provide about 80,000 tonnes of rice this year and also be involved in large scale cultivation of maize and cassava.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the green revolution also extended to the livestock production sector. He said the aim here was to raise protein consumption to a level substantially above the minimum recommended by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He said this would be achieved through increased domestic production of beef, pork, poultry meat, goats, sheep, rabbits, milk and eggs.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the green revolution also embraced the fisheries and afforestation sectors. He said about 888 million Naira was given out for agricultural sectors of the economy.

Earlier, in his address of welcome, the vice-chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University, Dr. Ango Abdullahi had said the prominence being accorded agriculture throughout the country by the Federal Government gave a reassuring hope to and deserved the support of all well-meaning citizens, who would want a politically stable and economically prosperous country in the years to come.

Alhaji Ango Abdullahi said the consequences of neglecting agriculture any further were too grave to contemplate for the bright Nigeria we wished to build.

# STEEL MILL PROJECTS REPORTED MOVING ON SCHEDULE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Sep 81 p 17

[Article by Ali Makele]

[Text]

ALL target dates set aside for commissioning the various rolling mills to service the country's main steel complex at Ajaokuta remain realistic, Minister of Steel Malam Mamman Ali Makele has assured.

The minister who gave the assurance in a progress report on the various projects told a gathering of Nigerian workers at the Oshogbo Rolling Mill that the workers must see the projects as their individual ventures which should not suffer any set backs.

The Federal Government, he said, was fully determined to deliver the economy of this country to the hands of Nigerian citizens through the successful achievements of the set objective of the iron and steel scheme.

As a result, all Nigerian citizens connected with the projects in any way must strive hard to put in their best and refrain from sabotaging acts like strike actions and laziness at work.

He appealed to workers at the project sites wherever they are located in the country to maintain industrial peace and always report directly any dispute to the project coordinators or his office in Lagos.

Malam Makele said in his efforts to speed up work on the project at Oshogbo rolling mill, ten million Naira had been made available by President Shagari for immediate work on

the supply of water from a dam to the plant.

The minister who has just concluded a comprehensive tour of all rolling mills under construction described progress at the sites as "fast moving and encouraging."

He said: "reports from Ajaokuta, Katsina, Jos and Aladja Delta show significant forward push toward reality".

He said in the case of Delta Rolling Mill, many units have been completed while cold commissioning test were presently being performed and this indicated that the plant should be commissioned by the President towards the end of this year."

Commenting on the Oshogbo Rolling Mill, the minister said developments were also very encouraging with finishing touches being given to most units.

Speaking to the New Nigerian, the Site Manager for the Oshogbo plant, Mr. Breuer Abe said the main base plate for the steel structure has been completed.

According to him, 600 Nigerian workers were engaged on the construction work at the site. This include skilled and unskilled workers while a large number of others had been sent abroad for various training to enable Nigerians man the plant when it goes into full production. Currently, there are 60 expatriates mainly Germans working on the Oshogbo site.



## BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT DISCLOSED--Lagos, 18 Sep (NAN)--The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, said in Lagos today that Nigeria's foreign debt stood at N5.2 billion. Mr Masi, who was answering questions from newsmen in his office, said that the amount included those incurred by the various state governments. He also disclosed that the country's external reserves stood at N5.2 billion while the monthly import bill stood at between N900 million and N1.2 billion. On the austerity measures introduced by the federal government, Mr Masi said that the government did not make a tight budget for the year. He said that the worldwide oil glut that had also affected the country did not mean that the country's economy had collapsed. The minister explained that the graph-flow of any nations' economy was never static, rather it fluctuates. Commenting on the over payment of states allocation account to states during the 1979/80 financial year, the minister said that a total of N1.2 billion was involved. He said that these over payments arose out of the previous revenue allocations procedure whereby states received cash advances from the federal government in anticipation of actual revenue receipts. Mr Masi explained that as things turned out, the 1979/80 projected revenue were not realised whereas the states had already received their money in advance of actual revenue receipts. [Text] [AB181958 Lagos NAN in English 1708 GMT 18 Sep 81]

KOREAN 'EXPERTS' ARRIVE--Nine Korean experts have arrived in Enugu to assist the Anambra state government in the execution of its agricultural program. The experts are to be joined later by 37 others. The Koreans will be involved in irrigation, the management of fish farms, the manufacturing of agricultural implements and the teaching of food production in the state's school of agriculture. [Text] [AB200816 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Sep 81]

HOUSE APPROVES PRIVATE AIRLINES--Lagos, 24 Sep (NAN)--The House of Representatives today in Lagos adopted a motion that private airlines be approved to compete with the Nigerian airways on domestic routes. The motion also urged the House Committee on Aviation to speed up action on a bill to amend the Nigeria Airways Act of 1949 which gave exclusive right to the airline on domestic routes. The motion was moved by Mr Mohammed Is'haq, NPN, Niger. He said that in view of the "unabated inefficient operations of the Nigeria airways as manifested by its inability to cope with domestic flights, the house should direct that private airlines be approved for domestic flights.["] The legislator said that the private airlines should be companies which should not attract any government participation. Mr Is'haq blamed the inefficiency of the Nigeria airways on the monopoly it enjoyed and



pointed out that the airways would become efficient when other airlines were allowed to compete with it. Opposing the motion earlier, Mr Rowland Owie, UPN, Bendel, said that the airline's inefficiency "was due to the unnecessary show of power by some top Nigerians." According to him, many top government officials are in the habit of causing unnecessary delays of flight. Mr Owie therefore appealed to Nigerians to give the airline the opportunity to perform, adding that the house should allow the recommendations of the House Committee on Aviation "to materialise" before taking further steps on the Nigeria airways. [Text] [AB241936 Lagos NAN in English 1636 GMT 24 Sep 81]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 23 Sep (NAN)--Nigeria produced a total of 23,899,281 barrels of crude oil in July this year, according to a monthly report just published by the Petroleum Inspectorate of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The figure represented an average production rate of 770,945 barrels of crude oil per day. According to the report 19,840,492 barrels of crude oil were exported during the period and this represented an export rate of 640,016 barrels per day. The inspectorate stated that high-quality grades of crude oil sold at a posted price of N29.10 per barrel while medium-grade crudes sold at N28.13 per barrel during the period under review. Official selling prices were N26.24 per barrel for high-quality crude and N25.39 per barrel for medium-grades, the report said. According to the report, the prices remained constant despite what it called "the changing fortunes of oil in the world market." It added that the refineries at Port Harcourt, Warri, and Kaduna received a total of 5,664,316 barrels of crude oil during the month while a total of 292,042 barrels were supplied under the offshore refining agreement. [Text] [AB240847 Lagos NAN in English 0710 GMT 24 Sep 81]

COMMON CURRENCY--Nigeria has been warned against adopting a common currency with other ECOWAS countries. Speaking to our correspondent in Lagos, the secretary of the Lagos state government, Mr Olufunmi Bashorun, cited the examples of the European Economic Community and the NATO countries which, inspite of their cooperation, have not adopted a common currency. Mr Bashorun suggested that Nigeria should be more cautious now about any move which could jeopardize her economy. He said that Nigeria should continue with the protocol arrangements which, he said, the military rushed into but should not go beyond that. He remarked that the protocol agreement has exposed our economy to more hazards. [Text] [AB241650 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 81]

NAVY EXPANSION--President Shehu Shagari has said that the present administration will continue to encourage the growth of the navy in terms of personnel and hardware. In a message to mark the 25th anniversary of the Nigerian Navy, the president explained that this will be done in recognition of the role of the force in the defense of the country's maritime wealth and territorial waters. He pointed out that the current 5-year development plan program contains plans to enhance the navy's mastery of the sea and its striking capability. The navy, as presently equipped, the president observed, is capable of defending the country's shores against any aggressor. In his message, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, remarked that the silver jubilee was being celebrated at a time when the nation's stand in international politics required solidified defense in every respect. He pledged that his ministry will continue to provide the navy with necessary support in the execution of its responsibilities and called on men of the force to rededicate themselves to set objectives. In another message, the

chief of defense staff, Lt Gen Alani Akinrinade, stressed that need for the navy to rise to the challenges created by international development. The Nigerian Navy, he declared, must provide the (?lead) to African naval forces in developing a sound operational capability. Activities marking the anniversary begin today with the official opening of the naval college in Port Harcourt and will be rounded off by the end of the month. [Text] [AB250947 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 81]

NAVAL COLLEGE--The naval college at Onehi in Okrika local government area of the Rivers State has been commissioned. In his address, the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, said the college is part of the federal government's efforts to develop, modernize and strengthen the armed forces. He stated that the college was established in view of the inadequate number of naval officers. It will have an initial intake of 40 students. The minister had earlier inspected a guard of honor mounted by officers and men of the Nigerian Navy. [Text] [AB270904 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--A new political organization known as the National Democratic Action Party (NDAP) is to be launched in Lagos today. The party leader, Miss (Sayan Umote) told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that the party is to pursue policies which are relevant to the country's needs. She said it was improper to preach principles which are alien to the country's ideals. [Text] [AB270951 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 81]

FORGED CHECK LOSSES--Lagos, 28 Sep (AFP)--Commercial banks in Nigeria are losing at least seven million naira (\$11 million) a month from forged cheques, the government-owned NEW NIGERIAN newspaper reported today. The paper said its investigations into 12 banks revealed that some bank officials colluded with customers in the frauds. The United Bank for Africa (UBA) topped the list of those which had been robbed. It reported six cases totalling some 2.4 million naira (\$3.5 million) to the police, the NEW NIGERIAN said. Other banks reported to have lost huge sums of money were the Union, the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Mercantile, the Savannah, the First Bank, the National and the Societe Generale. The NEW NIGERIAN said that some arrests had been made among staff of all the banks affected, where cheques for huge sums of money usually drawn on other banks had been accepted for immediate payment without being properly cleared. [Text] [AB281408 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 28 Sep 81]

BAN ON MEETINGS LIFTED--The ban on public assemblies, meetings, processions and political rallies has been lifted in Kano State. In a statement on September 9, the police advised the general public and interested groups to apply for and obtain permits from the State Commissioner of police before holding any public assembly, procession, meetings and rallies. It warned that any person, political party or organisation who contravened or made any attempt to assembly without permits would be severely dealt with. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81, p 2217]

**GOWON'S BROTHER RELEASED--**Kaduna, 2 Oct (NAN)--Eight beneficiaries of the amnesty granted some participants of the February 1976 abortive coup, in which the then head of state, General Murtala Muhammed, was killed, were today released in Kaduna. They are Major Iliya K. Abang, S. K. Dimka, former commissioner of police for Kwara State, Captain Peter Atemlong and Captain Christopher Wuyep. Others are Captain A. A. Maidodo, 2d Lt Augustine Welbe, WO-11 Emmanuel Izam and Captain Isaiah Gowon, brother of former head of state. Hundreds of relatives, friends and well wishers converged on the Kaduna Central Prison as early as 7.30 a.m. to await their release. At the prison gates to receive the men were Mr Peter Gowon, elder brother to the former head of state and his sister Mrs Martha Audu. [Text] [AB021305 Lagos NAN in English 1248 GMT 2 Oct 81]

**PROPOSED CASTRO VISIT--**The proposed visit to Nigeria of President Fidel Castro of Cuba attracts comments from the NIGERIAN STANDARD. The paper notes that the Cuban leader has never doubted Nigeria's leadership role in Africa and her contributions toward liberation struggles in the continent. The STANDARD also recalls Cuba's role in Africa's political developments, and sees the occasion of President Castro's visit as an opportunity for the two countries to examine possible areas where their commitments to the total liberation of the continent can be effectively aligned. President Castro, concludes the paper, is a friend of Africa, and is welcome anytime he steps down on the Nigerian soil. [Excerpt] [AB291117 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 81]

**NEWSPAPER ON REAGAN POLICIES--**The NIGERIAN STANDARD accuses President Ronald Reagan of the United States of carrying out policies that constitute a threat to international peace and security. For instance, notes the paper, the American Government is persistently aiding the racist regime in South Africa to carry out military incursions against Southern African states including the recent invasion and occupation of Angola. This, the STANDARD concludes, is in addition to various atrocities and crimes which the Reagan Administration has continued to support in different parts of the world. [Excerpt] [AB30093 Lagos International Services in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 81]

**GUIDED MISSILE STRIKE SHIPS--**Lagos, 29 Sep (NAN)--The minister of defence, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, today at the naval base in Lagos commissioned three guided missile strike patrol ships, named the NNS Ekpe, the NNS Aug and the NNS Damisa. The minister said that the ships were fast-moving and capable of launching effective long-range attacks on enemy installations and targets. He said that in the next few months, the navy would receive three more ships, named the NNS Siri, the NNS Ayam and the NNS Ekun. These ships and a flag ship, the NNS Aradu, he added, would substantially enhance the striking capability of the navy. Also, as part of the week-long activities to mark the silver jubilee, Alhaji Oniyangi opened navy town at Ojo, along Badagry road. He said that with the opening of Navy Town, the federal government was fulfilling one goal in providing adequate accommodation for members of the armed forces. The minister also said that more houses for naval officers, would soon be built at Calabar and Port Harcourt. [Text] [AB300756 Lagos NAN in English 0743 GMT 30 Sep 81]



**MILITARY PROMOTIONS**--The Army Council has approved the promotion of Maj Gen M. I. Ushishi, the chief of army staff, to the rank of lieutenant general. Similarly, the navy board has approved the promotion of vice chief of defense staff, Rear Admiral Hussein Abdulayi, to the rank of vice admiral. The two promotions are effective from today. [Text] [AB041250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Oct 81]

**DISCRIMINATORY ADMISSIONS POLICY**--It is now a law in Oyo State that all students in primary and secondary schools whose fathers fail to produce their flat rate tax receipts would no longer be entitled for admissions and registration into the state owned educational institutions. A special motion to this effect was unanimously passed in the state House of Assembly recently at a one-day emergency meeting of members summoned by the Speaker, Chief Mololade Gbolagunte. The House resolved that each headmaster and principal of primary and secondary schools in the state must obtain the receipt from the father of any child seeking admissions and registration. The new legislation is the latest on the issue of flat rate tax which has generated considerable controversy in the state since Governor Bola Ige announced the government policy, over the issue. The motion was sponsored and seconded by the House Majority Leader and Chief Whip, Mr Jide Windapo and Akinlabi Kuboniyi respectively. The motion read: "That in view of the total commitment of Oyo State Government to effect implementation of a huge free education and free medical and health services programme, I move that this honourable House endorses the stand of the executive to make production of tax receipt a condition for admission and registration of pupils and students in all educational institutions maintained and run by the state government with effect from the 1981/82 academic session." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Sep 81 p 2]

**REQUEST: ABROGATE POLL TAX**--Oyo State council of the NPN has renewed its plea to the state government to abrogate collection of flat rate tax in the interest of those described as majority of citizens without stable sources of income. Chairman of the party in the state, Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed told newsmen at a press conference in Ibadan that the contention of NPN over the issue was that a refined order and relieve the people. He said his party was misunderstood by those in government in the statement and corrected the impression that the NPN campaigned against the payment of tax. "We on this side observed the fact that payment of tax is a civil responsibility but the fact remains that most of those to pay such tax are too poor to be subjected to the rigour of searching for the 7.50 Naira." He said the Federal Government also realised the unfortunate economic positions of such citizens before it ordered that payment of flat rate tax must stop throughout the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Sep 8 p 7]

**DIPLOMATIC TRAINING INSTITUTE**--A permanent institute will be established for the training of Nigerian diplomats before they are posted abroad. The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu said in an address at the 19th induction course for newly-recruited foreign service officers that the present administration regarded

the establishment of the institute with utmost relevance and urgency. He said the institute had been on the drawing board for a long time. He told the new recruits that they should possess analytical minds and functional effectiveness. They should be quick witted too, the Minister added. The induction course was scheduled for two months and included a tour of Nigeria's 19 states by the officers. [Text]  
[London WEST AFRICA in English No 3347, 21 Sep 81 p 2218]

CSO: 4700/113



## RWANDA

### BRIEFS

TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED COUP--Kigali, 18 Sep--Thirty people went on trial here Thursday before the State Security Court for trying to overthrow the Government in April last year. The charges against the alleged leader of the group, former Major Theoneste Lizinde, the country's ex-Security Chief and Presidential Foreign Affairs Adviser, include disclosing state secrets, stealing 75 million Rwandan francs (\$800,000) and recruiting people to murder President Juvenal Habyarimana. [AFP]--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2829, 18 Sep 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/82

PDS ADMITS MEMBERS TRAINED IN LIBYA

AB081317 Paris AFP in French 1717 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Dakar, 7 Oct (AFP)--In a communique issued by the National Secretariat of the opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the party admits that it has sent activists to Libya for training as bodyguards of the secretary general of the party, Abdoulaye Wade, in preparation for future elections.

Eight PDS activists, including a member of parliament, Doudou Camara, and two national leaders of the party have been charged with interference in state security following an accusation by Amadou Fall, a former officer who has been Wade's bodyguard since January 1981.

In its communique the PDS asserts that it sent activists for training as bodyguards because its secretary general had been a victim on several occasions of traps, attacks, death threats and assassination attempts by the ruling Socialist Party, and PDS activists had been assassinated.

The communique adds that the PDS is prepared to assume moral and political responsibility for this training aimed at strengthening its security and that of its leaders. It points out that Camara--who according to the Ministry of Justice admitted that he participated in a training course in Libya from 28 March to 27 May 1981 in intelligence, military security, sabotage, the setting of mines and traps, and destabilization--was put in charge of party security and that of the secretary general in particular.

In addition the PDS sees no offense or crime for a political party which feels threatened to prepare its activists to defend itself and to train them in certain fields in another country.

The communique also discloses that the investigators did not find any arms, contrary to what Amadou Fall said. According to a communique of the Ministry of Justice, Fall said during the investigation that cases of arms and ammunition had been brought into Senegal from Tripoli through Mauritania.

According to the PDS communique, Amadou Fall, who was arrested in August for fraud, was an intelligence specialist in the Senegalese Army. He left to work in Europe before being dismissed as an army officer.

The communique of the Senegalese opposition party ends by reaffirming that there is a plot to destabilize the PDS internally and to tarnish its image as a legal party as well as its ability to assume power democratically.

CS0: 4719/89

## SEYCHELLES

### BRIEFS

**TIES WITH FRANCE**--Paris, 8 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Seychelles, France-Albert Rene, declares himself favorable to the strengthening of cooperation relations with France, relations which according to him ought to be based on mutual respect and reciprocal interest. In an interview granted to the Third World weekly, **AFRIQUE-ASIE**, the Seychelles head of state stresses that his country is very well disposed toward France and states that the joint France-Seychelles commission meeting will come by the beginning of 1982 at the latest. The president also recalled that in order to strike a balance between the Creole, French and English languages, the place of the French language has been strengthened in the Seychelles, especially in the fields of culture, information and education. France-Albert Rene further indicates that attempts to destabilize his regime have not ended, and that he considers this to be a sign that the revolutionary process is still continuing in the Seychelles, and that it is upsetting certain people here and there. Talking about security in the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles president again stated that he was asking for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign forces in the region. [Text] [AB081958 Paris AFP in French 1718 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/93

DELAYS IN CASH PAYMENTS TO FARMERS SCORED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 1 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] Complaints from farmers in some areas of our country concerning delays by some agencies in paying for their crops are still being received. This newspaper has received letters from citizens who make complaints of this kind. A recent example is that from Namabengo village, Songea, Ruvuma Region, which we published in the Letters to the Editor section of our newspaper on Tuesday this week. The letter said that Ruvuma Region is now cultivating considerable maize but that the farmers are becoming discouraged by the delay in receiving their money when they sell their crops.

We are astonished that a situation like this has existed up to now. Cash payments to farmers have been speeded up and steps enabling cash payments to be made have been taken. For example, to make it possible for the National Milling Company [NMC] to purchase crops during the 1981-1982 harvesting season, the National Bank of Commerce authorized 1.210 billion shillings to be used for maize purchases. This money was to be sent to branches of the National Bank of Commerce in the regions and districts to be used by the NMC to purchase crops and transport them from villages to warehouses. The objective of this procedure was to make it possible for farmers to be paid cash when they sell their crops.

The question is: Has this money not yet reached the places where complaints continue to be made that the farmers are incurring delays in receiving their money? We doubt that the money has not yet arrived. Because when the general manager of the National Bank of Commerce, Pascal Kamuzora, mentioned the authorization of the above-mentioned funds, he said in the first week of July that this money was to be distributed throughout the country according to the quantity of crops produced. Therefore, it is obvious that not a shortage of money but other matters are causing the delay complained about by the farmers.

The agencies and administrators concerned should pursue more conscientiously the matter of paying the farmers when they sell their crops and make certain that the procedure for paying them cash at the place where they sell their crops is borne in mind and carried out. Because when farmers sell their crops and are told that they will be paid later, they may become discouraged and feel oppressed. And to discourage farmers is to endanger the whole nation.

CSO: 4719/6

## VILLAGERS DISPLACED FOR CONSERVATION AREAS

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] One of our readers who recently visited northern Togo provides the following account of the effects of a recent "extension of the zones for wildlife protection" ordered by President Eyadema:

At the beginning of the rainy season, when the huts had just been rebuilt and reroofed, when the fields were ready for the approach of sowing time, several thousand humble peasants were quite simply thrown off the land, with no warning; with no indemnity, or assistance, or even the most elementary planning for their departure, without any directions of finding new land. It was so unorganized that some families were expelled twice within a matter of weeks.

And the conditions of expulsion! With armed men, paratroopers, as if it were an enemy country or a rebel-held area, shouting, "We mean business! We'll kill!" A fine boast, to be sure! In fact, only stock animals were killed, an act difficult to justify. Huts were burned, granaries destroyed, sheets of iron torn up with axes by the paratroopers when peasants were not moving fast enough to get away with them. The inhabitants of these villages could not believe their eyes: "Surely, our president does not know what his soldiers are doing...", but they finally had to recognize the truth. In one sector, the boats were confiscated to prevent people from going to cultivate their already planted fields on the other side of the river.

This is going to mean great distress in the months to come, and death for many, for life was already harsh and the people were already poor enough as it was. In another sector, the expulsion was carried out more peacefully, without the involvement of the army; but the situation is just as tragic: people without a roof to shelter them from the tornados, with no land to be sown. Old people, heads of families, who hide their tears from their children...who, in the midst of the most excruciating poverty, are selling the last of their possessions to hire a truck, evidently at considerable cost.

Many were indignant at such a monstrous injustice...but they kept their indignation to themselves. To my knowledge, there was not a single protest, not a single voice raised.

9516

CSO: 4719/425



SECURITY SITUATION SAID WORSE THAN THAT UNDER AMIN

Ssemogerere News Conference

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 19

[Article: "Ssemogere Hits at 'Savage Retaliation'"]

[Text] Kampala, September 12—Ugandan opposition Democratic Party (DP) leader Paul Ssemogerere has strongly attacked the Government's handling of security problems and said the current spate of killings and arrests are similar to those under ousted dictator Idi Amin.

"Scores of helpless civilians are killed in massive and savage retaliatory operations by Government troops," Mr Ssemogerere told a 90-minute news conference at his party's headquarters in Kampala yesterday.

"Soldiers on official duty go to villages and shoot indiscriminately at every human being in sight, looting extensively and raping both young and old women, as if sent there with a licence to commit all these atrocities."

The opposition leader said he had a list of 16 people killed by the Army during a weekend operation in Wakiso, 10 miles (16 kms) north of here, and that 18 other bodies were still unidentified.

Over 20 other civilians have been killed since last February by Ugandan Army soldiers in the nearby town of Kakiri, Mr Ssemogerere said. In his most bitter attack yet on President Milton Obote's Government's handling of security, Mr Ssemogerere added: "The savage retaliatory measures by the Army are made even before police start its investigations, making it impossible to know the real culprits and their motives.

"I feel only disgust and profound shock at the continued Government overreaction against the innocent people. I lay the blame squarely on the Government."

Serious deterioration...

He said there had been a serious deterioration in security since the general elections in December last year and Ugandans were now saying that insecurity in the country was worse than that which prevailed under Amin's dictatorship.

The number of detainees was higher now than under Amin, while the refugee population in Eastern Zaire and Southern Sudan was also higher than it ever was during the bloody dictator's rule, he said.

The opposition leader called for immediate measures to improve security and police morale.

These included ensuring that the Army was only deployed after police investigation of a situation, inquests into civilian deaths in Army operations and a commission of inquiry to look into recruitment, training, deployment and conditions of service in the Army. (A.F.P.)

#### Shootings, Arrests

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] Nairobi, September 12--Two Kenyan lorry drivers were shot dead on Tuesday night at Kisenyi outside Kampala by armed men who stormed into their hotel, Kenyan papers reported here today.

Quoting informed sources in the Ugandan capital, the STANDARD and DAILY NATION English-language papers said that following the shooting five other Kenyan Somalis were rounded up yesterday and imprisoned at the notorious Makindye prison in Kampala.

The sources, which identified the slain drivers as Mohamed Hirsi Mohamed and Khalif Ali Samatar, disclosed that the Kenyan High Commission in Uganda was last night trying to get full details of the killings and the subsequent arrest of the Kenyan nationals in Kampala.

The sources described the situation as confused, with a large number of night raids, while looting was commonplace. The night the two Kenyans were shot armed men reportedly drove to a house near the Kenyan High Commission where they parked their vehicle for more than 30 minutes, and later drove off to raid and loot neighbouring houses. (A.F.P.)

## Soldiers, Police Clash

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

**THE** problem faced by Ugandan President Milton Obote's government in restoring security in the troubled country has been amplified, once again, by two small but significant incidents. On Wednesday last week, a group of men attacked Wandegaya police station, on the outskirts of Kampala, sending policemen scampering for safety. Three days later some people hidden in the bush fired on soldiers at Wakiso army camp, 22 kms west of Kampala, triggering an exchange of rocket and automatic rifle fire lasting for several minutes. In both cases, it was not another attack by dissidents waging an armed guerrilla campaign to overthrow the government. Rather, the attackers were, in both cases, army soldiers out to settle a score with policemen and other soldiers. And both incidents are a grim illustration of the state of government security forces, whose indiscipline does not only hinder their effectiveness, but also has made them a big liability in the government's efforts to win the confidence of the people.

The Wandegaya incident had been triggered by police attempt to enforce the law. Police had apparently caught soldiers trying to loot civilian property. The police had tried to stop the soldiers who, however, failed to take heed. Police ended up shooting four of them. Other soldiers then drove in three army jeeps and attacked the police station with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades. The Wakiso incident was a result of differences among soldiers within the camp. But it later spilt beyond the camp walls and finally ended up with the looting of civilian property when more soldiers were rushed to the area, according to witness reports.

The indiscipline is not only causing rifts within the Ugandan security forces, but seems to have put a strain on relations between Ugandan soldiers and the Tanzanian policemen who are helping to maintain law and order, mainly in Kampala. The Tanzanian policemen have disappeared from roadblocks this past week in an apparent protest against growing army

indiscipline. Several hundreds of these policemen, who remained in Uganda when Tanzanian troops were withdrawn in June, have been jointly manning roadblocks with Ugandan police, as well as escorting Ugandan soldiers on anti-guerrilla campaigns in urban areas to prevent looting. While they have long been dissatisfied with the state of the Ugandan security forces, they reportedly felt they must register their protest after the Wandegaya incident.

Nowhere has the indiscipline within the army been more keenly felt than in the West Nile Province, where government control has been pushed down to Arua by guerrillas. The soldiers started losing the grip when they reportedly mutinied. During the mutiny they massacred scores of innocent people at Ombachi Catholic Mission, an event that did not help the government's image internationally. With the morale at its lowest ebb, the soldiers could not resist former supporters of dictator Idi Amin, now fighting under the name of the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), who drove them down to the southern outskirts of Arua. A government counter-offensive during the past few weeks has failed to dislodge the UNRF men still entrenched some 15 kms out of Arua, according to reports from the area.

The fighting, however, has claimed the lives of about 1,000 civilians, killed by both soldiers and guerrillas, displacing several thousands of others who have taken refuge in Zaire. How long the situation will go on may be determined from the attitude of those who have fled into refugee camps. "The people (refugees) are beginning to think that they must stay here for a few months or a few years," says Canadian John Tardzold, whose mission at the Zairean town of Arua, gives refuge to several hundred people from West Nile. It all depends on how the government can be able to instil discipline in its army. It is only a disciplined force that could be able to crush the rebels and win the confidence of the area's people. ■

## Landmine Kills 20

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 81 p 16

[Text]

**TWENTY** civilians were killed yesterday when a bus detonated a landmine eight kilometers east of Kampala near Manambe Forest.

The announcement by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda on government radio said the government of President Milton Obote will take all necessary action to curb the activities of "bandits" in the Kampala area.

The Minister disclosed in the same announcement that nine civilians died on Thursday when their bus detonated a landmine 29 kilometres north of the capital near Bombo.

There were no further details on either of the incidents. But travellers arriving in Kampala said the latest blast occurred on Saturday afternoon along the main road from Kampala to the Kenya border. They said traffic was diverted off the main road while soldiers helped clear the wreckage.

Since February guerrillas trying to topple Dr. Obote have been attacking police and military installations and planting landmines on well-travelled roads.

Local residents said government soldiers rampaged through the village of Wakiso, 16 kilometres west of Kampala, last weekend and killed around 20 people.

Uganda's Minister for Internal Affairs, Dr. John L. Kirunda, has on behalf of the Uganda Government, expressed condolences to the families of people killed in the landmine incidents.

He said that people engaged in the killing had always claimed that their objective was to be in government irrespective of the will of the people.

The Minister said the bandits' political spokesmen were always quick in talking about human rights but would keep quiet when bus travellers were killed for no reason.

He said bandits had attacked police stations, killing people and stealing property but have never condemned any single act of violence committed by them.

Dr. Kirunda said the leader of the opposition, Mr. Paulo Seemogerere, has always found it opportune to condemn the army and the police and say nothing about the criminal activities of bandits against the army, the police and civilians.

CSO: 4700/104

UK CORRESPONDENT ON TORTURE PRACTICES

PM121521 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Oct 81 p 5

[Hugh Davies report: "Obote Foundation a Torture Centre in Uganda Worse Than Under Amin"]

[Text] The Milton Obote Foundation, a drab building in Kampala's industrial area, together with the Kireka Military Barracks, 45 miles away on the road to Jinja, are now centres for torture, according to evidence accumulated by Western diplomats in Uganda.

Reliable informants told me in Kampala last week that the people living in the vicinity of the foundation building in Fifth Street were becoming increasingly alarmed about the activities of its occupants, members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress Party.

A woman spoke of bodies being carried from a rear exit and dumped aboard a lorry late at night.

One of her neighbours said he often was forced to leave his house "because I was just unable to bear the sound of screaming from inside the foundation."

Firm indications that the Kireka army post is being used by government interrogators came from the father of a girl in her mid-twenties.

A shy and withdrawn man, he talked in a soft, sad voice of his daughter's arrest a month ago. The woman was picked up at the office where she worked in Kampala's main commercial district.

Three plainclothes men, who introduced themselves as "State security officers" told the office manager that she was being taken with another woman to the parliament building, where both President Obote and the Ugandan special branch have offices.

In fact, according to the father, an apparently sincere man, both women were driven by car to Kireka and held for seven days.

While the second woman emerged from the ordeal frightened but unhurt, the man's daughter had to be treated in the hospital for severe injuries.



She told her father of being taken alone to a small room and questioned about three men, identified by her interrogators as anti-Obote guerrillas. Two were said to be operating in exile from Nairobi.

The daughter was grilled at length about the number of times the men were supposed to have visited her home. She denied even knowing them.

Her father said: "They hit her first with pangas. Then they used iron bars on her. They broke her right forearm and then the fingers of her left hand. Her backbone was also injured.

"She fainted and was taken to a cell which was so crowded there was hardly room to stand up. Twenty-three other people, including three women, were there.

"Four days later, guards took her back for interrogation. There she faced different men. My daughter told me she feared she would be killed 'for nothing'.

"However, her new questioners appeared to realise after a while that she knew nothing and ordered her release. There was no transport for her, so she had to stay in the cell another three days before being driven home."

The father was anxious to show me his daughter's injuries to substantiate his accusations. But on the day I was due to meet her, the Ugandan authorities deported me.

A few hours before my expulsion, President Obote, in icy exchanges with reporters, became enraged when asked about torture being used by his soldiers, two of whom, both army privates, have been charged with cruelty.

He said: "We are pursuing a programme of human rights in Uganda. Despite our difficult situation, I think we are doing it very well.

"Where there has been a breach of human rights, we have not spared anybody. Even leading members of my own party have been arrested.

"The very fact that you know that some soldiers have been arrested and taken to court should be a credit to us rather than a matter of vilification."

At the weekend, in a speech to mark the 19th anniversary of his nation's independence, Dr Obote told an audience of about 1,000 in Kampala: "I call on every citizen to respect above all human life."

He also appealed to those "who live in areas of insecurity not to fear security forces but to be open and let the authorities know who is disturbing the peace."

His call is likely to go unheeded if the experience of one man I interviewed is typical.

Joseph is a Bugandan and therefore no friend of the president, a Lango tribesman. But his story, told in a hut just off the heavily guarded Entebbe-Kampala road, about ten miles from the capital, seemed authentic.

He said: "I was here with my wife at about 7.15 a.m. last Tuesday morning (Sep 29) when two lorry-loads of special force policemen (Obote's new elite unit) drew up outside.

"Most of my neighbours fled into the bush. I stayed and watched as my home was torn apart. We have guerrillas in this area, but the searchers appear to be hunting for something else.

"I am a poor man and had hidden all my money, 4,000 shillings (34 pounds) in the pages of books on a shelf. They found half of it and the commander said he was confiscating the money. I was fortunate. They did no harm to me or my wife. All they took were my savings and some clothing in cupboards as well as sheets and blankets which they loaded onto a vehicle."

The man went on: "A neighbour was cycling on the road nearby. They didn't even ask him questions. One of the policemen just shot him.

"Another man was asked for his watch. He made a silly decision by refusing to hand it over. He was shot in his garden in front of his two wives."

Joseph said that times were different now under Obote. "They were bad under Idi Amin, but we people who had little money were safe. It's not safe now. Our lives are much worse."

Dr Obote's most outspoken critic in Kampala, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, leader of the Democratic Party, used similar words describing the security situation as "grave" with troops still out of hand.

He said: "The rate of killing, rape, looting and destruction of property far exceeds that experienced during Amin's days. Most people in Uganda feel unprotected. There is no respect for the rule of law by troops. I have evidence of a series of killings by the army involving officers and senior NCOs."

The worst was the notorious Ombachi Roman Catholic Mission massacre in July of 60 people in the West Nile where, according to the Democratic Party, 500,000 people have fled their homes to become refugees in Zaire.

Of the 126 MPs elected to parliament last December in Uganda's controversial elections, which President Obote insists were not rigged, the Democratic Party has 50.

Of these, four have been arrested—Al Haji Ali Serum-Jogi, an economics professor, Yoei Kyesimira, for inciting hatred against the government; Yafes Sabiti for treason; and Blijah Kitaka-Gawera on a murder charge.

Commonwealth leaders, who according to Dr Obote were approached by his prime minister, "in the corridors" during the Melbourne conference, about a mixed military force of up to 100 men to help train troops, have been upset by a church report on the country's troubles.

The five-page document, signed by five religious leaders, talked of Uganda "bleeding to death," with army roadblocks becoming "places of torture."

The report said: "The dignity of our womenfolk has been abused. When you see the army men, and sometimes police, search women, it is very unhealthy and shameful.

"At gunpoint, they sometimes force the women to take off their clothes. They demand money even from children and old people."

In an interview at Jinja last Wednesday, Mr Peter Otai, minister of state for defence, said that in four hours of talks with President Obote on September 24, the Democratic Party leader had said that indiscipline in the army was "not the only cause of insecurity."

The minister pointed out: "He also told us that there were acts sometimes committed by criminal and bandits."

Critics of the regime claim that well-organised forces are behind the unrest. After a secret meeting in Kenya during June, a merger was announced of the Popular Resistance Army led by Yoweri Museveni, one-time defence minister, and ex-president Yusur Lule's Uganda Freedom Fighters.

Also at the meeting was Andrew Kyiira, a former minister in the Lule government, who leads the Uganda Freedom Movement, and Brig Moses Ali, Amin's one-time henchman and finance minister.

Ali denies that he is a stalking-horse for Amin, who is now comfortably ensconced in a hotel at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

His followers in the so-called Uganda National Rescue Front are said to be well armed in the West Nile with anti-aircraft guns and possibly several Soviet-made Katyusha multiple rocket launchers.

Mr Otai said that Uganda's problems were "far less grave than those faced by British troops in northern Ireland with the terrorists of the IRA."

He alleged that guerrillas were disguising themselves as government troops to carry out attacks.

"Obviously it would be better for them to come wearing our uniforms and doing terrorist acts so that our soldiers are blamed for it.

The minister went on: "There is no problem in the army. If we had one, we could not remain in power. The army is inherited. We found it there. Dr Obote did not recruit it. But he is a man who understands the concept of division of power.

"Uganda has had an awful press. It is a press which though, we respect, we find to be inadequately informed. We allowed a BBC 'Panorama' team to come here. They did an awful job. "

Told that the Democratic Party was claiming that Uganda was worse now than under Amin, Mr Otai said: "That is a blatant lie. Our nation is now a million times better off than under Amin. We have a philosopher as a leader, who has a direction in which he is going. Everything he says is subject to discussion, debate and implementation only after cabinet decisions have been taken."

"That was not the case under Amin. Amin decreed. Our president operates by persuasion, the principles of the cabinet and responsible government."

Mr Otai said that in the wake of Amin's reign of terror, Uganda "certainly" had difficulties. "How many years did Germany take to recover after Hitler? How many years did Russia take to return to normality after the Second World War?"

I stressed that reports still persisted of military brutality, with people at Mutuga, 18 miles from Kampala, alleging a massacre by troops of 31 men, 12 of whom were executed by a firing squad.

Mr Otai replied: "If you think that what every villager says is true, you are at liberty to report it. We don't stop you from reporting it."

Actually 24 hours after our conversation, I was arrested and ordered to leave the country immediately.

CSO: 4700/113

## KAMPALA WATER SUPPLY SITUATION CALLED PATHETIC

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

**WATER**, water everywhere and not a drop to drink! The long epic poem by Coleridge the "Ancient Mariner" vividly describes the pathetic state in which Uganda's capital, Kampala, finds itself today. Although the capital is a stone's throw away from the second largest fresh-water lake in the world, Lake Victoria, its residents are suffering from the worst water crisis they have ever had.

The minister for lands, water and natural resources, Mr. Max Choudry, who hails from the arid famine-prone Karamoja, has stated that Kampala city will experience a serious shortage of water for at least another six months before the critical water crisis can be brought under control. With a grant from the European Economic Community (EEC), contractors are to carry out major repairs on the water reservoirs which feed the city from Lake Victoria situated at Gaba and Muyemba. The water works at Gaba would be shut down for long periods during the day to facilitate major works to be done to improve the water supply in the city.

The minister's public pronouncement was not news to residents of Kampala and its suburbs. The water in the taps of their houses has often not been flowing for the last seven years as a result of dictator Idi Amin's rule of murder and terror during which water engineers were replaced by "spanner boys". Amin largely used the country's foreign exchange to acquire military hardware instead of allocating some money for the purchase of water pumps and spares for regular overhaul of the water piping system.

The overnight promoted spanner boys seem to have lost the underground maps of all major water pipings or perhaps they could not decipher them. When the water boosters broke down due to lack of spares or non-availability of repair and

maintenance engineers, underground waterpipes developed leakages some of which did not surface near where the pipes had burst. As a result very little water flowed during very low pressure so that the seven hills on which Kampala is built were not receiving water at all.

Makerere University and the national hospital at Mulago had to acquire water tankers to deliver water from Lake Victoria. They were also forced to dig makeshift pit-latrines in areas whose plans did not provide for them. Before the 1971 coup by Amin, local and urban municipal councils were responsible for the distribution and management of water and sewerage.

Since the ouster of Amin in 1979, a great deal of equipment and machinery has been imported by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. But it did not work out as it should have. Promises have been made time and time again without any positive change. Recently, the authorities of the corporation promised that 19 new pumps would be installed at Gaba and Muyemba to step up water supplies to the residents of Kampala. Of these pumps, six high level and seven low-level ones would be installed at Gaba with the remaining six low-level ones being fixed in Muyemba. It was revealed that the new pumps were extremely powerful. Most of them are 390 horse power with some in the 400 horse range.

Six have already been installed.

The corporation will embark on the replacement of the main water pipes. Instead of the present 10 to 10½ inch pipes and between 16 to 18 inch pipes which dominate the system, the corporation intends to lay 24 inch diameter pipes. To expedite the early completion of the work, the corporation was considering putting the workers on a shift system to work round the clock. ■



## BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER STAFF ARRESTED--Kampala, 12 Sep--The Ugandan Government yesterday arrested executives of the CHAMPION newspaper, which on Wednesday reported that Kenya had imported 28 American F-16 jet fighters to help overthrow the Government of President Milton Obote. Ugandan radio said today that the government dissociated itself from the newspaper, which printed "lies and concoctions". The radio said there was no truth whatsoever in the report in the four-page weekly tabloid, which was owned by "people who do not support the Government". The radio did not give names or the number of those arrested. The Kenyan Government reacted angrily on Wednesday to the CHAMPION allegations, describing them as "malicious, provocative and unfounded". And Nairobi called on the Ugandan Government to institute investigations of those "disgruntled elements who are bent on destroying the peace and stability in the East African region". (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 17]

NEW 707--Uganda's national airline, has acquired a second Boeing 707 to operate on a new Bombay, Dubai, Cologne and Cairo route starting next month. Announcing the addition to the Boeing fleet in Kampala, Uganda Airline's general manager, G. W. Toko, said the new "707 Combi" will carry 63 passengers and 21 tons of cargo. The aircraft is expected in Uganda on October 5 and the inaugural flight to Dar es Salaam will take place on October 8. Col Toko, once director-general of the defunct East African Airways, said he was happy the "Flying Crane" was spreading its wings to new routes. From next month, Uganda Airlines will fly to Bombay through Dubai twice a week, and once a week to Cologne through Cairo. The airline is also expected to increase the frequency of its flights to London from three to four times a week and from one to two times to Rome and Brussels. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 81 p 9]

EX-SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM PRISON--A total of 1,907 ex-soldiers of dictator Amin who were imprisoned by the First UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] administration after the liberation war of the country, have been released from Luzira and (Kirinya) prisons. Releasing over 900 prisoners from (Kirinya) Prison in Jinja, the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, advised them to go home and join their families in the celebrations to mark the 19th anniversary of the Republic of Uganda. [Excerpt] [EA 081538 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/113

## EMIGRATION AN INCREASING PROBLEM

Dakar AFRICA in French No 133, Aug-Sep 81 pp 30, 106

[Article by E. Pasquinelli]

[Text] Upper Voltan migration to the Ivory Coast is a very recent phenomenon; it began to grow rapidly starting in 1946. Three major factors are responsible for this development: the elimination of forced labor, the development of the coastal lowlands, and the rapid expansion of coffee, cacao, and banana plantations. Upper Voltan workers (especially the Mossis and Bobos) in many cases account for half the manpower on Ivorian plantations. Despite the absence of any control over the migratory movement and the inadequacy of the statistical data, as early as 1960 the number of Upper Voltan migrants living in the Ivorian rural zones was estimated at 200,000. Initially settling in the plantations of the south and east, they gradually spread throughout the forested parts of Ivory Coast, into the many wood-working factories, village and family plantations. The migrant population, long composed of seasonal or contractual workers, is tending to become a permanent fixture: in the countryside, there are entire neighborhoods of Mossi emigrants, the "Mossikro." Between 1960 and 1963, Upper Voltans who came to the Ivory Coast were systematically taken under the wing of an indigenous inhabitant, who then became his official guardian. The latter, in exchange for a little place to live, asked him to work one full day per week on his plantation. The cost of day-labor at that time was around Fr CFA 200 or 300 per day. This system gradually disappeared; the Upper Voltans broke with the guardianship of the natives and began to create and cultivate, for their own profit, fields of rice, Chinese yams, corn, millet, and even plantations of coffee and cacao. These lands were given over to them by their former guardians. In August 1975, leaders of the country's only political party, the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], asserted that Ivorian land belonged to whomever was putting it to work, without regard to race. The Mossis, who until then had hired out their labor, began to exploit land for themselves. Manpower to work for the big plantation owners became more and more difficult to find, because of the rural exodus and the obstruction of the Upper Voltan Government. By way of example, contract laborer who harvests 3 tons of coffee is only entitled to one-third of the harvest; after the clearing of undergrowth, harvesting, drying, and husking, his share is Fr CFA 150,000. If the coffee brings Fr CFA 150 per kilo, the proprietor's share is Fr CFA 300,000.

## The Greatest Number of Migrants

Presently, the flood of Upper Voltan migrants is one of the biggest in Africa: the number departing Upper Volta per year is estimated at 70,000. There were 43,000 Upper Voltans in Ghana in 1975, and 726,000 in Ivory Coast, but they now number a record 1.6 million in the latter country. Foreign workers make a significant contribution to the Ivorian economy; the country gets the migrant labor at a minimal social cost. They are between 19 and 45 years old and do not require any educational outlays or family allowances. But the emigration is also beneficial to Upper Volta: it is equivalent to aid from the country of destination to the country of origin. This aid consists of the remittances of the earnings of migrant workers to their families and dependents who have remained home (estimated at Fr CFA 5 billion). Also, the Ivory Coast absorbs a sizable mass of Upper Voltan manpower, which helps reduce unemployment and underemployment in Upper Volta. This cuts both ways, however, since Upper Volta is deprived of a large portion of its most able-bodied citizens. According to Raymond Deniel, a sociologist with INDES (National Institute for Economic and Social Development) in Abidjan: "while offering its skilled people a relatively easy way to fulfill their most immediate, most urgent ambitions, the migration by the same token leads them to the resigned acceptance of their country's stagnation and diverts them from working at the economic development of their village; most of the migrants, moreover, have no awareness of this problem." One must also mention the importance of the words and actions of former migrants which contribute to the allure of Ivory Coast: the country has the image of being a land of "milk and honey;" money, radios, bicycles and beautiful clothes are the preeminent status symbols.

## Clandestine Migration

Upper Voltan migrants stay anywhere from 2 to 6 years. But the most controversial aspect is the absence of any regulation of the migration. The 1960 convention signed by Ivory Coast and Upper Volta, to provide effective protection to the migrants, has never been implemented: because the great majority of Upper Voltans who emigrate to the Ivory Coast do not go through their country's recruiting and employment services; because Ivorian employers are reluctant to have foreign control over their workers; and because the Ivorian representatives have accepted the Voltans' conditions without argument. There are also divergent interests on the two sides: the Ivorians complain about the inability of the Voltans to control their own emigrants; while the Voltans cite failure to apply the convention and accuse the Ivory Coast of organizing "clandestine" emigration networks.

What should be done in the future is to develop an organized and joint emigration system in place of the present anarchic and uncontrolled situation; this would give Ivory Coast every year the labor it needs, and at the same time assure for the Voltan workers a stable situation and better conditions for their stay in in Ivorian community.

MOBUTU ASKS CHURCH TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

'Render Unto Caesar...'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2828, 15 Sep 81 p 22

[Text] Kinshasa, September 14--President Mobutu Sese Seko today warned the Catholic Church in Zaire not to interfere in politics.

Opening the third session of the ruling Popular Revolutionary Party, President Mobutu said he would no longer tolerate the Church in Zaire setting itself up as state censor.

To rub home his message, the President quoted the words of Christ in the gospels: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, unto God the things that are God's."

The warning followed recent strong criticism of the regime by Zairese bishops at a recent conference, taken up in church sermons which President Mobutu attacked as "political meetings in disguise."

His speech to the 110 delegates of the central committee of Zaire's only tolerated party also underlined the country's economic weakness and the need to bring the budget deficit below a ceiling of some 150 million dollars.

He called for measures to stop tax evasion and increase production by increasing support for small and medium firms.

Budget restrictions were more imperative with Zaire's need to refund by the end of the year 500 million dollars under agreements reached last June with industrialised countries on rescheduling the country's foreign debt, Mr Mobutu said. (A.F.P.)

Watch on Sermons

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2829, 18 Sep 81 p 24

[Text] Kinshasa, September 17--Members of the youth section of Zaire's sole political party are to be stationed in all places of religious worship in the country to ensure that sermons and prayers are not "reactionary."

The decision, reported by the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP), follows an attack by President Mobutu Sese Seko on the behaviour of the country's Roman Catholic clergy, whom he accused of meddling in affairs of the state. The country's mass media have at the same time launched an attack on the clergy. AZAP said in a commentary that "religion wants to run current affairs" and that "the country's parishes have been turned into political platforms." (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/105



## NGUZA KARL-I-BOND REPORTEDLY CHALLENGES MOBUTU

London 8 DAYS in English No 34, 29 Aug 81 p 28

[Article by Shada Islam]

[Text] THE TWILIGHT world of Zairean exile politics has yet to produce a credible alternative to the chronically shaky, but surprisingly durable, regime of General Mobutu Sese Seko. Nguza Karl I Bond, until recently Mobutu's deputy but currently a leadership contender, is trying to fill this void.

Barred from political activity in Zaire itself, Nguza resigned as Zaire's premier last April and is currently in exile in Belgium. He refuses, however, to throw in his lot with the motley group of exiled Zairean 'opposition leaders' who have been struggling for over twenty years to loosen Mobutu's stranglehold on Zairean political and economic life. Beset by factionalism and tribal rivalries, their activities have irritated but never seriously worried the Kinshasa authorities.

Nguza sees himself as a credible rival and the only alternative to Mobutu. 'I do not want to become a member of a faction or set up a new one,' he said in an interview in his Brussels residence, adding that all groups opposing President Mobutu shared a 'common objective, that is the return of democracy.' But Nguza is better known, both at home and abroad, than any other opponent of the Kinshasa regime. He intends to use his reputation to draw attention to Mobutu's 'political intolerance, human rights violations and corruption.'

As the country's prime minister for almost a year (and previously foreign minister for almost four) Nguza has been a witness to some of Mobutu's 'most unbelievable acts of corruption'. He stresses, however, that he was 'never an accomplice' — and left the country when he

did to avoid becoming a 'scapegoat' for Zaire's endemic economic ills. 'As prime minister I saw an unbelievable increase in corruption around and above me ... I opted to leave because I could not live in peace when my people were being exploited,' he explained.

The past association with the president he so vehemently denounces today does not seem to weigh too heavily on Nguza. Nguza underlined that Mobutu's jealousy of his rapidly increasing popularity at home and abroad — at a time when the president faced international criticism for his handling of the economy and the armed rebellion in the copper-rich province of Shaba — prompted him to accuse Nguza of high treason. Nguza was imprisoned, tortured and condemned to death in 1977. But then, two years later in 1979, he was released and reinstated as Zaire's foreign minister.

Given his awareness of the 'corruption' in the Mobutu regime, why did he accept the ministerial job — and later the premiership? According to Nguza: 'I was looking for a way to clear myself of the false accusations made against me by Mobutu, and felt that my rehabilitation by the very man who had accused me would clear me in the eyes of international public opinion and history.'

He was also clearly encouraged by the 'small signs of liberalisation' which Mobutu accepted under international pressure in 1979. For the first time in several years the newly elected parliament was allowed to actually question government action, and a number of exiles returned to the country following an amnesty by Mobutu. 'It was a

new atmosphere,' said Nguza, 'and I believed until the last moment that I could bring about a change in policies from inside the government.'

This heady atmosphere of change came to an abrupt end on 4 February, 1980, when the president made it clear that 'as long as I live, bipartism and multipartism will never be allowed in Zaire.' The parliament's powers were drastically curtailed and the country, according to Nguza, returned to a situation of political immobility. 'These methods of government did not correspond to my principles and my conscience,' said Nguza.

In his recently published appeal to all Zaireans to overthrow — through non-violent means — the Mobutu regime, Nguza mentioned just some of the social problems affecting his country. The 27m people of Zaire live in one of the world's potentially wealthiest regions, rich in commodities such as cobalt, copper and coffee. Yet they face 'famine and malnutrition' because of agricultural mismanagement, he claims, suffer diseases such as cholera and malaria because of lack of government spending in the health and sanitation sector, and search in vain for employment (only 100,000 jobs have been created in the country in 21 years). 'The people live in misery,' claims Nguza, and have reached a point of despair where they are ready to 'explode'.

Zaire's economy is bleak. Personal control by Mobutu over the Central Bank of Zaire, the Gecomine Copper and Cobalt Mining Company and the Sozacom Mineral-Exporting Firm has undermined the impact of any economic reforms requested by the IMF, notes Nguza. He also accuses the president of being responsible

for the disappearance of some \$100m from the state coffers in 1980 and of \$26m in the first quarter of 1981. Zaire's international debt currently stands at \$5bn.

Zaire is ripe for an uprising, warns Nguza grimly. This could take the form of a popular revolt, a military coup, or even an armed uprising in the province of Shaba. 'Let's not forget that the Katanga soldiers currently seeking shelter in Angola and Zambia have at least twice before created very serious problems for the Zairean army. It was the French and Moroccan military aid for Mobutu which stopped the Zairean army being completely routed.'

While Nguza stresses that he is 'a peace-loving man', he makes it clear that if there is another armed revolt he will not intervene to stop bloodshed as he has done in the past. 'I will be behind my people and assume my responsibilities to the bitter end,' he warns.

Through its continued support for Mobutu, the West is in fact, 'preparing the ground for communism in Zaire,' says the avidly pro-Western Nguza. He makes it clear, however, that he would like friendly relations with Zaire's leftist neighbours and that all political parties would be given the right to operate in the 'national reconciliation' government he intends to set up.

'The change is coming,' he predicts with confidence, 'and it is time the West realised that the best way of defending its interests in Zaire is not through supporting Mobutu.' Nguza recognises that he will be unable to return to Zaire without the 'understanding of the West,' but stresses over and over again that 'it is the people who will really be responsible for the change that is coming in Zaire.'

## BRIEFS

MOBUTU SUES DISSIDENTS--President Mobutu Sese Seko is suing a group of Zairean dissidents in the Belgian courts following a demonstration at his private house in Brussels. The action relates to an incident in which demonstrators protesting against the release from a Belgian prison of Jean Foster Manzikala, former Governor of Zaire's Shaba Province, surrounded General Mobutu's house. The complaint, which General Mobutu's lawyer lodged with the Public Prosecutor, states that the protestors trespassed on and damaged his property. The Zaire Committee, the dissident grouping which organised the demonstration, said that General Mobutu's action was unfounded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2152]

CSO: 4700/82

## FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES POSITION ON FOREIGN LOANS

CA101108 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The government does not intend to nationalize industries in the country unless they are strategic to the nation. The minister of finance, Senator Nkala, said this at a news conference in Salisbury today following his visit to the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in the Bahamas. However, he said, this should not be taken to mean that the government is outrageously capitalistic, even though the government will continue to participate in joint ventures in industry. Comrade Nkala stated that the government is determined to see that the masses have a fair share of the fruits of their labor. He disclosed that the most stringent economic measures will be introduced to control the flow of cash in the economy. Comrade Nkala said that these measures are aimed at helping the government achieve a lower gross domestic product, GDP, in its efforts to curtail inflation.

The minister also disclosed that while overseas he approached the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for a loan to help Zimbabwe meet foreign currency requirements. However, Comrade Nkala would not be drawn into revealing details of the loan, saying that negotiations are still underway.

The minister strongly accused the foreign press of distorting and exaggerating the current political and economic developments in Zimbabwe. He said that the overseas press only highlights the problems in the country without mentioning the government's impressive achievements in the short period it has been in power. Comrade Nkala expressed serious concern over the unholy alliance between the foreign press, the Republican Front and the puppet political (?factions) designed to discredit the government and discourage foreign investment in the country.

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